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OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

SUBMITTED TO THE
MEMBERS OF THE
ILLINOIS GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Annual Report
Compiled and Edited by

Deborah Connelly

Assisted by

Al Cano

Mary Craig

Claire Eberle

Rita Messinger

Elaine Spencer

Ed Stasiewicz

Brad Taylor

Vicki Thomas



2009
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
**JOINT COMMITTEE ON
ADMINISTRATIVE RULES**

*Submitted to the Members of the
Illinois General Assembly*

**Senator Maggie Crotty, Co-Chair
Representative Angelo "Skip" Saviano, Co-Chair**

**Senator J. Bradley Burzynski
Representative John Fritchey
Senator Randall Hultgren
Senator Mattie Hunter
Representative Lou Lang
Representative David Miller
Representative Don Moffitt
Representative Rosemary Mulligan
Senator Dan Rutherford
Senator Ira Silverstein**

**Vicki Thomas
Executive Director**

**700 Stratton Building
Springfield IL 62706**

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JOINT COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

CO-CHAIR:
SEN. MAGGIE CROTTY

CO-CHAIR:
REP. ANGELO "SKIP" SAVIANO

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
VICKI THOMAS



700 STRATTON BUILDING
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62706
217/785-2254

SEN. J. BRADLEY BURZYNSKI
SEN. RANDALL HULTGREN
SEN. MATTIE HUNTER
SEN. DAN RUTHERFORD
SEN. IRA SILVERSTEIN
REP. JOHN FRITCHEY
REP. LOU LANG
REP. DAVID MILLER
REP. DONALD MOFFIT
REP. ROSEMARY MULLIGAN

February 1, 2010

Honorable Members of the 96th General Assembly:

As Chairs of the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules, we hereby submit the 2009 Annual Report of that Committee. An overview of the Committee's rules review activities can be found in the following pages.

The Joint Committee on Administrative Rules gratefully acknowledges your continued support and assistance. We encourage all members of the General Assembly to take an active role in this vital oversight function guaranteeing that the public right to know is protected through an open rulemaking process. We welcome your suggestions and comments on agency rules and the role of the Committee. Only as each elected representative becomes concerned and involved in the oversight process can the Committee ensure that the intent of the legislation we pass is maintained.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Maggie Crotty in cursive.

Senator Maggie Crotty
Co-Chair

Handwritten signature of Representative Angelo "Skip" Saviano in cursive.

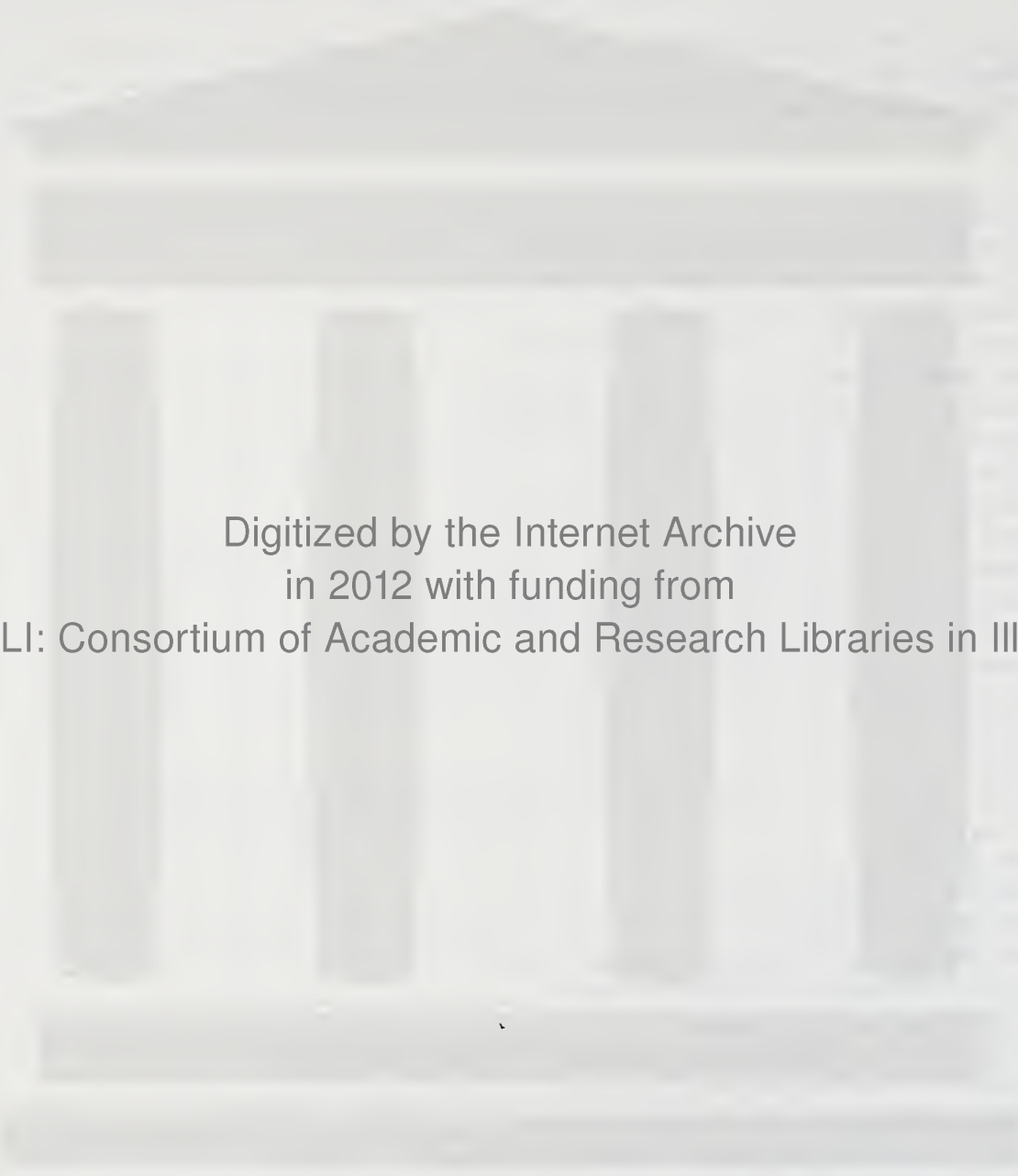
Representative Angelo "Skip" Saviano
Co-Chair

JCAR

Annual Report: 2009

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JCAR

Its Creation and Its Purpose

Creation

The Illinois General Assembly created the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR) in 1977 and delegated to it the responsibility of the legislative branch to ensure that the laws it enacts are appropriately implemented through administrative law. The specific duties and authorities of JCAR are outlined in the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act (IAPA), as is the Illinois rulemaking process.

Responsibilities

The Committee's principal programs and activities include:

- *Review of general rulemaking.* In the course of this review, JCAR seeks to facilitate involvement by the affected public and to make the review process a timely and efficient one that assists State agencies in their goal of enacting the best administrative law possible.
- *Review of emergency and preemptory rulemakings* to ensure that they are justifiable within the IAPA's limitations on these types of rulemakings. Emergency and preemptory rulemakings are not subject to the IAPA's public comment period, and thus should be used conservatively.
- *Review of existing agency rules and policies* to determine if they have been properly promulgated, are unauthorized or unreasonable, or result in serious negative impact on the citizens of this State. These reviews can be undertaken upon JCAR's own initiative or in response to a complaint from the public.
- *Public Act review* to determine the necessity for new or amendatory rulemaking in response to legislative changes. JCAR devises a list of laws it believes may generate rulemaking activity, shares that list with the agencies, and monitors agency activity to determine if appropriate action is taken.
- *Legislative activities.* JCAR reviews any proposed legislation that amends the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act and brings to agencies' attention any resulting changes in rulemaking procedures. Legislation involving issues that have recently come before JCAR is also followed. Under its IAPA mandate to continually seek to improve the rulemaking process, JCAR occasionally initiates legislation revising the IAPA. It also may propose legislation when rules review brings attention to a statutory insufficiency or lack of clarity or to enforce its Objections or Recommendations when an agency has refused to adhere to those Objections or Recommendations.
- *Public information.* JCAR provides information on rules and the rulemaking process to legislators and the public through several conduits. First, JCAR publishes *The Flinn Report: Illinois Regulation*, a free weekly newsletter that summarizes State agency rulemaking activities. The newsletter is used by many as an alternative to subscribing (\$290/yr.) to the *Illinois Register* and is available on-line, as well as by mail. The newsletter highlights the major issues; the reader can then seek a copy of the specific rulemaking or further information from the proposing agency. Second, JCAR has created and maintains the *Illinois*

Administrative Code database. The database is used in the publishing of the *Illinois Register* by the Secretary of State's Index Department. State agencies can request materials from the database for use in drafting amendatory rulemakings. The database is also accessible on the General Assembly website (www.ilga.gov). While emergency rules are not imbedded into the database, the database shows where emergency rules have been adopted and contains automatic links to the *Illinois Register* database, where the emergency rules can be viewed. Third, JCAR staff is always available to respond to inquiries from General Assembly members and the public. For information, or to be added to the *Flinn Report* mailing list, call 217/785-2254 or contact JCAR by e-mail at jcar@ilga.gov.

The Review Process ---

The JCAR membership meets at least once each month to consider an agenda that generally includes from 50 to 100 separate rulemakings by State agencies. In a year's time, JCAR will review approximately 20,000 pages of rule. The IAPA dictates that the Committee's analysis of rulemakings be based on such concerns as statutory authority and legislative intent; necessity of the regulation; economic impact on State government and the affected public; completeness and appropriateness of standards to be relied upon in the exercise of agency discretion; effect on local government through the creation of a mandate; adherence to IAPA rulemaking requirements; and form.

JCAR's review of agency regulatory proposals is predominantly substantive. Its major concern is that statutory law is applied fairly and consistently, creating as little paperwork and economic burden for the affected public as possible. The Committee serves as the final avenue for input from the public before a rulemaking is formally adopted. Recommendations from the public are always welcome and are actively sought. The Committee recognizes that no one is as qualified to comment on the appropriateness and practicality of a proposed regulation as the individual whose activities or business practices will be affected by that regulation. Comment on any proposed or existing State regulation may be submitted to the Committee at 700 Stratton Building, Springfield IL 62706, or by calling 217/785-2254.

JCAR's perusal of agency rulemakings serves a technical purpose as well. The various rulemakings of the State agencies collectively comprise the *Illinois Administrative Code*. In giving a final technical review to each agency proposal, JCAR, along with the Secretary of State's Index Department, strives to achieve some degree of consistency among the individual agencies' portions of the *Code*, and to make the *Code* as readable and understandable for the public as possible.

Annual Report ---

This Report includes narratives of JCAR activity during 2009, as well as the statistical summaries of the rulemaking activities of State agencies. The summary of legislation affecting JCAR reflects activity of the 1st year of the 96th GA. This Report also includes an historical overview of rulemaking, pertinent historical statistics, and the most recent version of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

JCAR MEMBERSHIP

The Joint Committee on Administrative Rules consists of 12 legislators who are appointed by the General Assembly leadership. Membership is equally apportioned between the 2 houses and the 2 political parties. Two Co-chairs are selected as provided by law. The Co-chairs are not members of the same house or the same party.

2009 MEMBERS

Senator Maggie Crotty, Co-Chair
Senator J. Bradley Burzynski
Senator Randall Hultgren
Senator Mattie Hunter
Senator Dan Rutherford
Senator Ira Silverstein

Representative Angelo "Skip" Saviano, Co-Chair
Representative John Fritchey
Representative Lou Lang
Representative David Miller
Representative Don Moffitt
Representative Rosemary Mulligan

FORMER MEMBERS

Bill W. Balthis
Allen Bennett
Arthur L. Berman
Bill Black
Prescott E. Bloom
Glen L. Bower
Jack E. Bowers
Woods Bowman
James F. Clayborne, Jr.
John W. Countryman
Mary Lou Cowlshaw
Tom Cross
John Cullerton
Michael Curran
Richard M. Daley
Steve Davis
Vince Demuzio
Laura Donahue
James H. Donnewald
Thomas Dunn
Jim Edgar
Tom Ewing
Beverly Fawell
Monroe Flinn
Barbara Giolitto
James Gitz
Alan J. Greiman

Kenneth Hall
Charles Hartke
Karen Hasara
Brent Hassert
Carl E. Hawkinson
Larry Hicks
Manny Hoffmann
Tom Holbrook
Emil Jones, Jr.
Jeremiah E. Joyce
Douglas N. Kane
Doris Karpel
Richard Kelly, Jr.
Bob Kustra
Thaddeus "Ted" Lechowicz
David Leitch
Larry Leonard
Ellis Levin
Richard Luft
Lisa Madigan
John W. Maitland, Jr.
Lynn Martin
John M. Matejek
Roger McAuliffe
Thomas J. McCracken, Jr.
Sam McGrew
Larry McKeon

A. T. "Tom" McMaster
Jim Meyer
Phil Novak
Barack Obama
William O'Daniel
Myron J. Olson
Coy Pugh
Jim Rea
Steve Rauschenberger
David J. Regner
Jim Reilly
Philip J. Rock
Tom Ryder
George Sangmeister
Frank D. Savickas
John Sharp
Todd Stroger
Art Tenhouse
Donne E. Trotter
Sam Vinson
Richard A. Walsh
Larry Wennlund
Robert C. Winchester
Kathleen Wojcik
Harry "Babe" Woodyard
Larry Woolard
Harry "Bus" Yourell

Illinois Rulemaking Process

Law basically exists in 4 forms: constitutional law, statutory law, administrative law and case law. Constitutional law creates broad guidelines. Legislation creates specific restrictions, authorities and programs. Administrative law adds the detail often necessary to implement statutory law. If these 3 categories of law do not sufficiently address all the variables, case law evolves.

In 1975, the Illinois General Assembly enacted the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act (IAPA) [5 ILCS 100] to create a procedure through which administrative agencies would exercise the authority delegated to them by the legislature to create administrative law through the adoption of agency regulations. In 1977, the IAPA was amended to add a process by which the General Assembly would oversee the exercise of this delegated authority through the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR), a service agency of the General Assembly.

Rules of an administrative agency are valid and enforceable only after they have been through the rulemaking process prescribed in the IAPA. Rules are for the purpose of interpreting or implementing provisions of a statute and should not actually expand or limit the scope of the statute.

Types of Rulemakings

Proposed Rules. These can be new rules or amendatory rulemakings. Frequently this is referred to as "regular rulemaking" or "permanent rulemaking". A 2-step (First Notice and Second Notice) process is followed, requiring from 90-365 days. Aside from the basic 90 days, the agency controls the timing. Both the general public and the General Assembly, through JCAR, can have input prior to adoption.

Emergency Rules. Rules are effective immediately upon the agency filing them with the SOS or within 10 days after filing. These rules can be developed unilaterally by the agency; JCAR reviews after the rules are adopted. An emergency rulemaking lasts 150 days unless an earlier date is specified or the emergency rule is replaced by a permanent rulemaking. Emergency rulemaking can be used only if the agency finds a threat to the public interest, safety or welfare exists that the rulemaking will address.

Peremptory Rules. The IAPA provides for the immediate adoption of a rule required as a result of a federal law, federal rule, collective bargaining agreement, or a court order under conditions that preclude discretion by the agency concerning the rule's content. Peremptory rules are effective upon filing with the SOS or on the date required by the federal law, federal rule or court order. JCAR reviews these rules after their adoption.

Exempt or Identical in Substance Rules. The IAPA, the Environmental Protection Act and the Illinois Emergency Management Act create a special process through which PCB and IEMA can adopt regulations that are identical in substance to federal regulations that the State is required to adopt and enforce. These rulemakings are reviewed by JCAR after adoption.

Required Rulemaking. These are rules of an agency that can be adopted unilaterally by the agency by filing with the SOS. Examples are organization charts, principal address, Freedom of Information Act information, hearing officer qualifications, etc. JCAR reviews required rules after their adoption.

The Process

Drafting of Rules. Administrative rules are drafted by State agencies; there is no central drafting bureau as for statutes. The involvement of the public in the initial drafting is at the discretion of the agency; however, the IAPA encourages early public involvement and requires agencies to semiannually publish a Regulatory Agenda indicating, to the best of the agency's knowledge, the scope of the next 6 months' rulemaking activity.

First Notice. The First Notice period commences upon publication of an agency's Notice of Rulemaking in the Illinois Register. First Notice lasts a minimum of 45 days and terminates when the agency files with JCAR, commencing the Second Notice period. The only limitation is that a rulemaking expires if not adopted within 1 year after commencement of First Notice.

The IAPA requires that, during First Notice, the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity review each proposed rulemaking to determine possible impact on small business. The general public can submit comment on the rulemaking proposal to the agency and a public hearing may or may not be held during this period. The agency can volunteer to hold a hearing or must conduct one at the request of the Governor, JCAR, an association representing over 100 persons, 25 individuals, or a local government. Requests for hearing must be filed within 14 days after publication of the First Notice. The agency can modify the rulemaking during First Notice by submitting a First Notice Changes document to JCAR when it gives Second Notice.

Second Notice. The Second Notice period commences upon the agency's filing of the Second Notice with JCAR and lasts for a maximum of 45 days, unless extended for an additional 45 days by mutual agreement of JCAR and the agency. During the Second Notice Period, legislative review of the rules is conducted first by the JCAR staff and then at a meeting of the legislative members. JCAR reviews the proposed rules for statutory authority, propriety, standards for the exercise of discretion, economic effects, clarity, procedural requirements, technical aspects, etc.

During the JCAR review, JCAR and the agency can agree to modifications in the rulemaking that are adopted through written JCAR Agreements. The Agreements are appended to the Certificate of No Objection issued by JCAR at its regular meeting, or are still applicable if no Certificate is issued but the agency proceeds to adopt. If the agency does not choose to modify a rulemaking or if policy differences cannot be resolved during the review process, JCAR can take one of several actions.

JCAR Motions

Certificate of No Objection. With the Certificate, the agency can proceed to adopt the rules by filing them with the SOS for publication in the Illinois Register.

Recommendation. (Issued along with a Certificate of No Objection) The agency should respond to the Recommendation in writing within 90 days and can modify or withdraw the rule in response to a JCAR Recommendation. (After going to Second Notice, the agency cannot unilaterally modify/withdraw a rulemaking.) However, the agency can also adopt the rules with no changes at any time after receipt of the Certificate of No Objection.

Objection. An agency has to respond to an Objection in writing within 90 days, but after responding can proceed to adopt. The agency can modify or withdraw in response to a JCAR Objection or adopt the rules without changes. JCAR Agreements still apply.

Filing Prohibition/Suspension. If JCAR determines that a rulemaking constitutes a threat to the public interest, safety or welfare, the members can, by a 3/5 (8 members) vote, prohibit filing of a proposed rulemaking (or suspend an emergency or preemptory rule). As a result, the proposed rulemaking may not be accepted for filing by the Secretary of State or enforced by the agency. An emergency or preemptory rule, which has already been adopted, becomes null and void for a period of 180 days, after which, it is automatically repealed.

Public Notification ---

Illinois Register is the official State publication through which the public is informed of rulemaking activity. The Illinois Register is prepared by JCAR and published by the Secretary of State every Friday and can be accessed through the General Assembly website (www.ilga.gov) or the Secretary of State's website. The Register contains First Notice publication of rulemaking proposals, JCAR actions, a list of Second Notices received by JCAR, notices of final adoption of rulemakings, regulatory agendas (in January and July), executive orders and proclamations, and quarterly indexes to the current and previous issues. Over the course of a year, the Register contains around 20,000 pages. It can be ordered in hardcopy from the Secretary of State for \$290/year, can be seen on both the General Assembly's and the Secretary of State's websites, and is available electronically through private publishers.

The Flinn Report: Illinois Regulation is a 4-6 page weekly publication by JCAR that summarizes the rulemaking activity depicted in the matching issue of the Illinois Register. The Flinn Report is mailed free of charge to anyone who requests it and is also available weekly on the General Assembly's website at www.ilga.gov.

Illinois Administrative Code. The compilation of all agency rules is known as the Illinois Administrative Code. The Code, which is larger than the Illinois Compiled Statutes, is maintained electronically by JCAR/LIS. That database is located on the General Assembly's website at ilga.gov and State agencies can request from JCAR downloads of specific Sections to use for drafting purposes.

Public Participation ---

One of the main reasons the IAPA was enacted was to give the public input into the rulemaking process. Any interested persons may contact an agency during the First Notice period to record a position on a rulemaking proposal. Additionally, many agencies consult with their identified interest groups during the pre-First Notice drafting process.

When the rulemaking goes to Second Notice, JCAR receives a copy or summary of all written comment submitted to the agency. In addition, the public may contact JCAR directly, and frequently does so if the agency refused to modify in response to public comment, or if they discovered the existence of the proposal too late for the First Notice public comment period.

Public comment is vital to the JCAR review process. Frequently, it is only through this comment that the Committee fully recognizes the effect of a rule on the individual, business or local government that has to adhere to it on a daily basis.

The public may also lodge complaints about existing rules. Agencies are required to allow the public to suggest rule revisions. Additionally, JCAR may open an investigation into an existing rule on its own volition or based on public complaint.

2009 Rulemaking

In 2009, JCAR reviewed 406 rulemakings, 317 of which were general rulemakings, 56 emergency rulemakings, 20 peremptory rulemakings, 9 exempt rulemakings and 4 required rulemakings. JCAR voted 6 Filing Prohibitions, 10 Objections and 9 Recommendations on general rulemakings; 1 Suspension, 6 Objections and 2 Recommendations on emergency rulemakings; and 1 Objection on peremptory rulemakings.

Some of the more notable rules on which JCAR took action are described here.

GENERAL RULEMAKING

HFS - MEDICAL PAYMENT

The Department of Healthcare and Family Services proposed denying a medical provider's application to participate in the medical assistance program if the provider owes a debt to HFS and withholding payments if HFS receives credible evidence of fraud or willful misrepresentation under the medical assistance program. At its 3/09 meeting, JCAR objected to, and prohibited filing of, the rulemaking because HFS lacked specific statutory authority to deny medical providers' applications for participation in the medical assistance program if the provider owes a debt to the Department. The Committee found that this policy was contrary to the public interest. At the 7/09 meeting, the Objection and Filing Prohibition were withdrawn contingent on HFS modifying the rulemaking by removing the objectionable Section, which HFS did.

HFS - MEDICAL PAYMENT

The Department of Healthcare and Family Services proposed describing group psychotherapy sessions eligible for Medicaid reimbursement and allowing advanced practice nurses (APNs) to be reimbursed for psychiatric services, except for group psychotherapy. At its 6/09 meeting, JCAR objected to, and prohibited filing of, the rulemaking because HFS, in its efforts to prevent medical assistance fraud, was proposing to restrict physician reimbursement for group psychotherapy to psychiatrists and regulating clinical practices that commentators maintained was an indirect and likely ineffectual way to address fraud. JCAR found this policy presented a threat to the public interest. Agreement was reached to: remove a reference to a program no longer in existence (Aid to Mentally Indigent) and a redundancy; require APNs seeking reimbursement for psychiatric services to hold current certification in Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing and state that telepsychiatry services by APNs will not be reimbursed; state that reimbursement for group psychotherapy service is allowed for physicians providing the service as a resident or attending physician at an approved or accredited residency program; implement on 1/1/10 the requirement that a physician hold psychiatric credentials; increase maximum group size from 10 to 12; reduce the minimum duration of a session from 1 hour to 45 minutes; and, for patients in a long term care facility, require group psychotherapy providers to maintain documentation in the patient's medical record demonstrating the coordination of services, sharing of information related to the patient's needs and implementation and effectiveness of the patient's plan of care. At its 7/09 meeting, JCAR agreed to withdraw the Filing Prohibition contingent on HFS making these modifications, which it did.

DNR - DAM SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

The Department of Natural Resources proposed designating exclusion zones for run-of-river dams and setting specifications for signs and devices warning persons using public waters of the presence of dams. At its 7/09 meeting, JCAR objected to, and prohibited filing of, the rule because it posed a threat to the public interest by imposing significant costs on public landowners, imposing costs and property right restrictions on private landowners not specifically authorized by statute, greatly restricting recreational uses of some public waterways, and potentially exposing public and private landowners to increased legal liabilities. DNR agreed to work with JCAR to draft a rule that is mutually acceptable to both parties. Modifications proposed include reducing exclusion zones to 100 feet upstream, which will avoid most portages; reducing signage requirements; and eliminating all signs except those located on dam abutments. Agreement could not be reached and the Prohibition became permanent on 1/10/10.

DHS - AUTISM RESEARCH FUND SCIENTIFIC REVIEW COMMITTEE

The Department of Human Services proposed requiring its Scientific Review Committee to review applications and make recommendations to DHS for grants from the Autism Research Fund. The Committee was to develop procedures for review of grant applications. At its 9/09 meeting, JCAR objected to, and prohibited filing of, the rule because it lacked grant application procedures, grant issuance guidelines and standards for DHS' determination not to act on a Committee recommendation. DHS and the Committee would have been exercising agency discretion in disbursing these funds. The IAPA requires agencies to establish by rule standards by which the agency exercises its discretionary powers. Adoption without proper grant procedures would constitute a threat to the public interest and welfare in that it could lead to inequitable awarding of grant funds. DHS agreed to add language that incorporated grant application procedures, grant issuance guidelines and standards for DHS' determination not to act on the Scientific Review Committee's recommendations, and JCAR withdrew the filing prohibition at its 1/10 meeting contingent upon DHS' adoption of the proffered language.

DHS - TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES; GENERAL ASSISTANCE

The Department of Human Services proposed removing assets from consideration when determining an individual's eligibility for TANF or GA. At its 9/06 meeting, JCAR objected to, and prohibited filing of, the rulemaking because DHS lacked specific statutory authority to expand TANF or GA in a way that would subject the State to unknown additional costs. The Department's inability to provide an estimated cost, coupled with an FY10 reduction in available TANF funds, added to a concern that DHS may not be able to absorb the costs resulting from this rulemaking without jeopardizing services to other DHS clients. Adoption of the rulemaking would constitute a threat to the public interest and welfare because the lack of funds to cover the costs of a major program expansion might result in funds being rerouted from other public assistance recipients. DHS offered to withdraw the rulemakings and JCAR lifted the prohibitions at its 1/10 meeting contingent upon that withdrawal.

DPH - COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER EXPANSION

The Department of Public Health proposed implementing statute creating the Community Health Center Expansion grant program. At its 8/09 meeting, JCAR objected to the Department's prior implementation of the policies being adopted in the rulemaking. Prior implementation is contrary to the IAPA. DPH had been administering this program since 2001. DPH explained that the rule had been in development for the past year. Program staff attrition and management staff turnover in the Center for Rural Health resulted in a prolonged period during which rulemaking activities were suspended. DPH recognized the importance of the timely filing of rules and pledged to make a concerted effort to ensure the timeliness of future filings. Although administrative rules were not in place prior to this proposal, DPH contended that grants awarded were formalized in standard agreements to ensure that awards were appropriately processed, standards were maintained (in regard to monitoring and reporting requirements) and funds were expended appropriately. JCAR took no further action.

DOI - PREFERRED PROVIDER PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS

The Department of Financial and Professional Regulation/Division of Insurance, which later became the Department of Insurance, proposed a comprehensive rewrite of preferred provider programs requirements. At its 9/09 meeting, JCAR objected because the rulemaking might have had a significant negative economic impact on the affected industry. The Division responded that, consistent with JCAR's concern and DOI's commitment to proper regulations, it met with and spoke to representatives of the health insurance industry, medical provider community, provider network industry and the health care discount card industry. Based on those conversations, DOI modified the proposed rule to further mitigate the perceived negative economic impact. JCAR took no further action.

DFPR - CONSUMER INSTALLMENT LOAN ACT

The Department of Financial and Professional Regulation proposed allowing motor vehicle "title-secured loans" to exceed 60 days and raising the maximum allowable loan amount from \$2,000 to \$4,000. Before entering into or refinancing a loan, the lender would have to consult a DFI-approved database to verify that the loan is permitted. At its 1/09 meeting, JCAR objected because DFPR lacked specific statutory authority for procedures included in the rulemaking, which could place an undue economic burden on lenders, potentially diminishing the availability of vehicle title-secured loans to consumers. Such significant changes in the regulation of these lenders are more appropriately mandated by statute than rule. JCAR recommended that the agency seek specific statutory authority for this special regulation of short-term, vehicle title-secured loans. DFPR responded only to the Objection, stating it would adopt the rulemaking with the 2nd Notice changes. JCAR issued a Notice of Failure to Remedy.

WCC - PAYMENT FOR MEDICAL SERVICES

The Workers' Compensation Commission proposed supplementing its medical fee schedule that sets the maximum allowable payment for medical services under the Workers' Compensation and Workers' Occupational Diseases Acts. At its 1/09 meeting, JCAR recommended that WCC consider requesting statutory authority to use more recent data collection periods than the 2002-2004 period currently prescribed by statute and that WCC continue to consider comment from affected entities on the validity of data used to determine its medical fee schedule. WCC agreed, but has not yet introduced legislation.

OSFM - POLICY AND PROCEDURES MANUAL FOR FIRE PROTECTION PERSONNEL

The Office of the State Fire Marshal proposed establishing 5 new certification areas for fire protection personnel in water rescue (ice, swiftwater, watercraft, dive, and ice dive technicians) and setting standards for OSFM certification and recertification in those areas. At its 3/09 meeting, JCAR recommended that OSFM not proceed with the rulemaking and, instead, work with the Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, the Department of Natural Resources and the affected parties in their effort to establish a Statewide policy for water rescue. OSFM met with the interested parties and reaffirmed for them that the rulemaking would have no effect on dive or rescue operations other than fire department dive teams. Further, the standards are voluntary and require adoption by the fire department to become effective. At the meeting of interested parties, OSFM offered to continue to work toward development of a Statewide standard, but it concluded that delaying the adoption of the rules at this point would not be productive. JCAR took no further action.

DFPR - MEDICAL PRACTICE ACT

The Department of Financial and Professional Regulation proposed allowing only licensed physicians to perform medical procedures using light emitting devices (lasers, intense pulsed lights, medical microwave, etc.) for treatment of certain dermatologic and/or cosmetic conditions. Physicians would be allowed to delegate performance of these procedures to trained personnel. At its 3/09 meeting, JCAR recommended that if DFPR believes that physicians' delegation of the use of light emitting devices for treatment of certain dermatologic and/or cosmetic conditions should be limited by the State, it seek a specific statutory change allowing it to limit this delegatory authority. DFPR agreed but, to date, has not pursued this statutory authority. JCAR is monitoring DFPR's efforts toward this goal.

HFS - MEDICAL PAYMENT

The Department of Healthcare and Family Services proposed providing coverage for routine foot care (nail trimming, treatment of calluses, etc.) when a medical assistance client is under active treatment for diabetes mellitus or has a condition that has resulted in severe circulatory impairment or desensitization in the legs or feet that requires routine foot care. At its 10/09 meeting, JCAR recommended that HFS update its rules to create policy before it implements that policy. HFS has been implementing its proposed policy covering routine foot care for diabetics and persons with circulatory/nerve conditions since at least 2003 under its Handbook for Podiatric Services. HFS pledged to make a conscientious effort to pursue the recommended action.

2009
GENERAL RULEMAKINGS
PROPOSED BY THE AGENCY

AGENCY	NUMBER OF RULEMAKINGS
Department on Aging	1
Department of Agriculture	2
Attorney General	2
Capital Development Board	1
Carnival-Amusement Safety Board	1
Department of Central Management Services	12
Department of Children and Family Services	11
Civil Service Commission	1
Commerce Commission	7
Department of Corrections	1
Debt Collection Board	1
State Board of Education	22
State Board of Elections	3
Emergency Management Agency	8
Department of Employment Security	6
Environmental Protection Agency	7
Finance Authority	2
State Fire Marshal	7
Gaming Board	5
Health Facilities Planning Board	3
Department of Healthcare and Family Services	23
Board of Higher Education	3
Housing Development Authority	1
Department of Human Rights	2
Human Rights Commission	1
Department of Human Services	38
State Board of Investment	1
Department of Labor	4
Department of Military Affairs	1
Department of Natural Resources	28
Pollution Control Board	9
Department of Financial and Professional Regulation	26
Property Tax Appeal Board	1

Department of Public Health	12
Racing Board	14
Department of Revenue	11
Department of State Police	2
Secretary of State	22
State Employees' Retirement System	1
State Universities Civil Service System	2
State Universities Retirement System	2
Student Assistance Commission	5
Teachers' Retirement System	2
Department of Transportation	12
Department of Veterans' Affairs	2

TOTAL	328
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2009
GENERAL RULEMAKINGS
CONSIDERED BY JCAR

AGENCY	NUMBER OF RULEMAKINGS
Department on Aging	2
Department of Agriculture	2
Attorney General	2
Auditor General	2
Capital Development Board	2
Department of Central Management Services	13
Department of Children and Family Services	5
Commerce Commission	5
Department of Corrections	1
Debt Collection Board	1
State Board of Education	25
State Board of Elections	2
Elevator Safety Review Board	1
Emergency Management Agency	13
Department of Employment Security	6
Environmental Protection Agency	9
Finance Authority	1
Department of Financial and Professional Regulation	17
State Fire Marshal	3
Gaming Board	2
Health Facilities Planning Board	1
Department of Healthcare and Family Services	26
Board of Higher Education	3
Housing Development Authority	1
Department of Human Rights	3
Human Rights Commission	1
Department of Human Services	30
State Board of Investment	2
Department of Natural Resources	20

Pollution Control Board	10
Property Tax Appeal Board	1
Department of Public Health	19
Racing Board	15
Department of Revenue	14
Department of State Police	2
Secretary of State	21
Sex Offenders Management Board	1
State Employees' Retirement System	1
State Universities Civil Service System	1
State Universities Retirement System	2
Student Assistance Commission	5
Teachers' Retirement System	2
Department of Transportation	20
Department of Veterans' Affairs	1
Workers' Compensation Commission	1

TOTAL	317
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2009
GENERAL RULEMAKINGS:
JCAR ACTION

AGENCY	REC	OBJ	PROHIBIT
Carnival-Amusement Safety Board	1		
Environmental Protection Agency	2		
Department of Financial and Professional Regulation	2	2	
State Fire Marshal	1		
Department of Healthcare and Family Services	1	2	2
Department of Human Services		3	3
Department of Natural Resources		1	1
Department of Public Health	1	2	
Workers' Compensation Commission	1		
TOTALS	9	10	6

2009
GENERAL RULEMAKINGS:
BASIS FOR JCAR ACTION

Basis for Objection	Number of Objections	Percentage of Total
Inadequate Rulemaking	1	10%
Incomplete Rulemaking	1	10%
Economic Impact	1	10%
More Timely Rulemaking	2	20%
Statutory Authority	5	50%
TOTAL	10	100%

Basis for Recommendation	Number of Recommendations	Percentage of Total
Statutory Authority	3	33%
More Timely Rulemaking	5	56%
Consult with Affected State Agencies Prior to Adoption	1	11%
TOTAL	9	100%

Basis for Filing Prohibition	Number of Filing Prohibitions	Percentage of Total
Incomplete Rulemaking	1	17%
Inadequate Rulemaking	1	17%
Statutory Authority	4	67%
TOTAL	6	100%

EMERGENCY RULEMAKING

Section 5-45 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act specifies that agencies may use this short form rulemaking procedure, in which a rule is adopted without prior opportunity for public and JCAR comment, only if the agency finds that an emergency exists that requires the adoption of a rule within fewer days than normally required. The agency must state the emergency situation in writing and make an effort to notify the affected public. An emergency rule becomes effective immediately upon filing with the Secretary of State or at a stated date less than 10 days after filing and is effective for up to 150 days, after which a general rulemaking has to be adopted if the policy is to continue. No emergency rule may be adopted more than once in any 24-month period.

DHS - PROVIDER REQUIREMENTS, TYPE SERVICES, AND RATES OF PAYMENT

The Department of Human Services implemented an enhanced home services program (HSP) provider rate to help cover health insurance costs of qualifying homemaker agencies that provide coverage for at least 25% of their homemaker employees. At its 6/09 meeting, JCAR objected to and suspended the rulemaking because DHS offered no satisfactory rationale for its use of emergency rulemaking. DHS did not respond to the Objection by the 90 day deadline, but did respond to questions and offered further arguments in favor of the rulemaking: (1) the GA supported this initiative by appropriating an additional \$27 million for HSP in FY10, \$4 million of which will be available to cover the increased costs of this rulemaking, and (2) the Social Security Act (SSA) requires the State Medicaid Plan to "assure that payments are consistent with efficiency, economy and quality of care and are sufficient to enlist enough providers so that care and services are available under the Plan at least to the extent that such care and services are available to the general population in the geographic area". DHS relied on HFS' determination that this language means homemaker workers under DonA and under DHS must be paid the same rate for the same service. DHS also offered that a collective bargaining agreement (CBA) was entered between CMS/DHS and SEIU on 7/1/08 (under Gov. Blagojevich) under which the State agreed to pay \$3, 8, 10.5 and 15.5 million over FYs 09-12 to SEIU's Health Benefit Fund to support health insurance coverage for HSP homemaker employees. DHS later admitted the CBA has no direct relationship to this rule's enhanced provider rate, so this argument is not persuasive. It was pointed out to DHS that the emergency rule was very vague with regard to how the enhanced rate would be calculated and paid. The similar DonA rulemaking cross-referenced the statute that says \$1.33 per worker unit (hour, etc.) is to be paid to the Community Care Program (CCP) provider for the purpose of procuring insurance for its employees. DHS' rulemaking says only that homemaker agencies that qualify by either procuring insurance that complies with the Insurance Code or by participating in a Taft-Hartley Multi-employer Health and Welfare Plan (union-based insurance program) will be paid an enhanced rate. The rulemaking does not say how much that rate will be. DHS was made aware of these technical issues, but says it does not want to specify the rates in the rule, as it does not specify other provider rates in rule. If HSP is going to pay the same as CCP, it is reasonable to assume HSP will pay the \$1.33 as well. At its 11/09 meeting, JCAR withdrew the Suspension contingent and effective upon DHS repealing the rule. DHS has yet to do so.

DHS - TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES; AID TO THE AGED, BLIND OR DISABLED; GENERAL ASSISTANCE; REFUGEE/REPATRIATE PROGRAM

The Department of Human Services increased TANF, GA, refugee resettlement payment levels and sheltered care (personal or nursing care) rates. At its 4/09 meeting, JCAR objected to DHS using emergency rulemaking to amend these 4 rules. The Department waited 8½ months to implement budgetary provisions that were effective 7/1/08; any emergency situation that existed was agency-created, in contravention of the IAPA. DHS agreed to make every attempt to act more promptly in the future.

SBEL - CAMPAIGN FINANCING

The State Board of Elections established a temporary filing system (until the electronic filing system required by statute can be established) for businesses with State contracts, or bids or proposals on State contracts, of more than \$50,000 in aggregate, or both. At its 2/09 meeting, JCAR recommended that SBEL encourage the Governor to approve pending legislation providing for the temporary registration and certification of business entities by e-mail or on paper until the Board establishes the required electronic system. The Board contacted the Governor's Office regarding this matter. The Governor signed the bill 3/11/09 (SB 761/PA 95-1038), effective 3/11/09.

DOT - SELECTION OF ARCHITECT-ENGINEER CONSULTANT FIRMS

The Department of Transportation reflected statutory provisions making solicitation, preliminary review and ranking, and selection requirements inapplicable to contracts with estimated professional service fees of less than \$25,000 (formerly \$5,000) and also stating they do not apply in emergency situations or when it is in the State's best interests to proceed with immediate selection of a firm. At its 8/09 meeting, JCAR recommended that DOT be more timely in updating its rules. The increase in the small contract threshold was statutorily increased in 1992. The agency agreed to be more timely in the future.

2009
EMERGENCY RULEMAKINGS
ADOPTED BY THE AGENCY

AGENCY	NUMBER OF RULEMAKINGS
Capital Development Board	1
Department of Central Management Services	6
Department of Children and Family Services	1
Commerce Commission	1
State Board of Education	4
State Board of Elections	2
Environmental Protection Agency	5
Gaming Board	1
Department of Healthcare and Family Services	9
Board of Higher Education	1
Housing Development Authority	1
Department of Human Services	17
Department of Labor	2
Department of Military Affairs	1
Department of Public Health	1
Racing Board	1
State Employees' Retirement System	1
State Universities Retirement System	1
Department of Transportation	1
Department of Veterans' Affairs	1
TOTAL	58

2009
EMERGENCY RULEMAKINGS
CONSIDERED BY JCAR

AGENCY	NUMBER OF RULEMAKINGS
Capital Development Board	1
Department of Central Management Services	6
Department of Children and Family Services	1
State Board of Education	4
State Board of Elections	2
Environmental Protection Agency	5
Gaming Board	1
Department of Healthcare and Family Services	9
Board of Higher Education	1
Housing Development Authority	1
Department of Human Services	17
Department of Labor	2
Department of Public Health	1
Racing Board	1
State Employees' Retirement System	1
State Universities Retirement System	1
Department of Transportation	1
Department of Veterans' Affairs	1
TOTAL	56

2009
EMERGENCY RULEMAKINGS:
JCAR ACTION

AGENCY	REC	OBJ	SUSPENSION
State Board of Elections	1		
Department of Healthcare and Family Services		1	
Department of Human Services		5	1
Department of Transportation	1		
TOTALS	2	6	1

2009
EMERGENCY RULEMAKINGS:
BASIS FOR JCAR ACTION

Basis for Objection	Number of Objections	Percentage of Total
Invalid Use of Emergency Rulemaking	5	83%
Technical Error	1	17%
TOTAL	6	100%

Basis for Recommendation	Number of Recommendations	Percentage of Total
Statutory Authority	1	50%
More Timely Rulemaking	1	
TOTAL	2	50%

Basis for Suspension	Number of Suspensions	Percentage of Total
Invalid Use of Emergency Rulemaking	1	100%
TOTAL	1	100%

PEREMPTORY & EXEMPT RULEMAKING

Section 5-50 of the Administrative Procedure Act specifies that agencies may use this short form of rulemaking procedure, in which the rule is adopted without prior opportunity for public and JCAR comment, only if the rulemaking is required by federal law, federal regulations, court orders or collective bargaining agreements; if the agency cannot exercise any discretion with respect to the rule content; and under conditions that preclude compliance with the general rulemaking requirements. Agencies must file the preemptory rule with the Secretary of State within 30 days after the change in rules is required.

Exempt rulemaking is a specialized form of rulemaking, similar to the preemptory rulemaking process, reserved for use by the Pollution Control Board (PCB) under the Environmental Protection Act and by the Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) under the Radiation Protection Act. PCB and IEMA can use this short form procedure only to adopt Illinois regulations that are "identical in substance" to mandated federal regulations.

DHS - COLLECTIONS AND RECOVERIES

The Department of Human Services removed references to obsolete food stamp coupons. At its 9/09 meeting, JCAR objected to the Department's use of preemptory rulemaking to adopt such an amendment. The underlying federal law was enacted 6/18/08, which gave DHS more than adequate time to adopt the change through regular rulemaking; preclusion of the use of regular rulemaking is one of the requirements for use of preemptory rulemaking under the IAPA. DHS pledged to make every attempt to act more promptly in the future. JCAR took no further action.

2009
PEREMPTORY & EXEMPT RULEMAKINGS
ADOPTED BY THE AGENCY

AGENCY	NUMBER OF RULEMAKINGS
Department of Agriculture	3
Department of Central Management Services	13
Emergency Management Agency	1
Department of Healthcare and Family Services	1
Department of Human Services	3
Pollution Control Board	1
TOTAL	22

2009
PEREMPTORY & EXEMPT RULEMAKINGS
CONSIDERED BY JCAR

AGENCY	NUMBER OF RULEMAKINGS
Department of Agriculture	3
Department of Central Management Services	13
Emergency Management Agency	1
Department of Healthcare and Family Services	1
Department of Human Services	3
Pollution Control Board	8
TOTAL	29

2009
PEREMPTORY & EXEMPT RULEMAKINGS:
JCAR ACTION

AGENCY	REC	OBJ	SUSPENSION
Department of Human Services		1	
TOTAL	0	1	0

2009
PEREMPTORY & EXEMPT RULEMAKINGS:
BASIS FOR JCAR ACTION

Basis for Objection	Number of Objections	Percentage of Total
Invalid Use of Peremptory Rulemaking	1	100%
TOTAL	1	100%

REQUIRED RULEMAKING

Section 5-15 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act requires that each agency maintain as rules certain types of basic information about the agency and its rulemaking process. For example, the agency must include a description of its organizational structure; procedures by which the public can obtain information concerning the agency's programs, including Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) procedures; and a current description of the agency's rulemaking procedures and research tools for its body of rules. An agency may also adopt rules that incorporate material by reference and adopt rules that specify the qualifications of administrative law judges by using the required rulemaking process. Section 5-15 authorizes agencies to by-pass the proposed rulemaking process and file a certified copy of a required rule with the Secretary of State for publication in the Illinois Register as an adopted rulemaking. JCAR reviews such rules after, rather than before, they are adopted.

2009
REQUIRED RULEMAKINGS
CONSIDERED BY JCAR

AGENCY	NUMBER OF RULEMAKINGS
Department of Agriculture	1
Auditor General	1
Department of Human Rights	2
TOTAL	4

<p style="text-align: center;">2009</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JCAR ASSESSMENT OF</p> <p style="text-align: center;">APPROPRIATENESS OF AGENCY RESPONSE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TO JCAR ACTION</p>				
AGENCY	ASSESSMENT			
	APPROPRIATE	FAILURE TO REMEDY	NO FURTHER JCAR ACTION	JCAR WILL MONITOR
Carnival-Amusement Safety Board	1			
State Board of Elections	1			
Environmental Protection Agency	2			
Department of Financial and Professional Regulation	1	1		1
State Fire Marshal			1	
Department of Healthcare and Family Services	3			1
Department of Human Services	5			4
Department of Natural Resources			1	
Department of Public Health	3			
Department of Transportation	1			
Workers' Compensation Commission				1
TOTAL	17	1	2	7

Potential Legislation

Rulemakings considered by JCAR occasionally result in Objections or Recommendations based on lack of clear statutory authority or written agreements with agencies to pursue legislation to clarify statute, resolve ambiguities or seek specific statutory authority. The following are instances in which suggestions to address statutory issues (if the agency wants to pursue the proposed policy) were made by JCAR during 2009.

The **State Board of Elections** established by emergency rule a temporary system requiring businesses to register with SBEL in hard copy format if they have State contracts, or bids or proposals on State contracts, in excess of \$50,000. The emergency rule was filed in order to comply with a Public Act, effective 1/1/09, mandating that an electronic registration system be established, but SBEL did not have the electronic system ready in time. JCAR issued a Recommendation that SBEL ask the Governor to approve as soon as possible legislation authorizing the temporary hard copy system. SBEL did so and **PA 95-1038** was signed on 3/11/09.

The **Department of Financial and Professional Regulation** proposed a rulemaking allowing motor vehicle "title-secured" loans to exceed 60 days, raising the maximum allowable loan amount from \$2,000 to \$4,000, and requiring lenders to consult a DFPR-approved database before entering into or refinancing a loan to verify that the loan is permitted. JCAR objected on the grounds that DFPR lacked specific statutory authority for the procedures proposed and recommended that it seek legislation to grant it this authority. DFPR responded by adopting JCAR suggested changes to the rulemaking, but did not indicate it would take legislative action, so JCAR issued a Notice of Failure to Remedy. Several bills (SB 655, SB 1435 and HB 1713) were introduced in 2009 to authorize creation and use of the loan database, but no action was taken on these bills.

DFPR also proposed a rulemaking regulating use of light emitting devices such as lasers, pulsed lights, and medical microwaves in treatment of certain dermatologic and cosmetic conditions. The rulemaking stated that only licensed physicians could perform these procedures or delegate them only to trained personnel. JCAR recommended that the agency seek specific authority to limit the current statutory ability of physicians to delegate procedures. DFPR agreed, and **PA 96-569**, which allows only licensed personnel to be delegated authority by physicians to perform these procedures, was signed on 8/18/09.

The **Workers' Compensation Commission** proposed supplementing its fee schedule that sets the maximum allowable payment for medical services paid for by WC. At its 1/09 meeting, JCAR recommended that WCC consider requesting statutory authority to use more recent data than the 2002-2004 period currently prescribed by statute. WCC agreed, but no legislation to that effect was introduced during 2009.

Public Act Review

Section 5-105 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/5-105] requires JCAR to maintain a review program to monitor the implementation of new laws and changes in law through State agency rulemaking activities. The Committee fulfills this statutory obligation through its Public Act review program.

Under this program, Committee staff reviews each new Public Act and makes a preliminary determination as to whether rulemaking might be necessary for proper implementation. After the list has been culled of those obviously not requiring rulemaking (appropriations, criminal and civil law, local government issues), the affected State agency is contacted for its opinion. If necessary, these written contacts are followed up with discussion between JCAR and the agency.

The final list of Public Acts for which JCAR and the agency agree that rulemaking is warranted is then monitored by the Committee as long as necessary to insure that progress is made toward implementation. The primary goal of the Committee in this program is to ensure that appropriate rules are put into effect in a timely manner, as required by Section 5-105 of the IAPA.

If suitable progress is not made, JCAR, by the vote of a majority of its members, can initiate an investigation into existing rules of the agency. If, after the agency's appearance before the Committee to explain its failure to adopt anticipated rules, the JCAR members are not satisfied with the agency response, the Committee can object to the agency's conduct and may initiate further legislation to clarify the issue.

Frequently an agency is prompted to complete necessary rulemaking by conversation with JCAR or the agency enters voluntarily into written Agreements with JCAR to more thoroughly implement statutory requirements. At other times, JCAR votes a Recommendation or Objection based on a need for additional rulemaking.

JCAR aggressively follows its statutory mandate to monitor the implementation of Public Acts. However, the Committee is seldom required to press an agency to implement a new Public Act. Agencies generally respond to JCAR inquiries that they agree rulemaking is necessary and by stating an approximate date for commencement of rulemaking activity. In some instances, they offer valid responses as to why rulemaking will not be necessary. Occasionally, the JCAR inquiry brings to an agency's attention a Public Act relating to its programs that had escaped its notice. The Public Act review program can be helpful to both the legislature and the agencies in meeting their obligation to put the laws of the State of Illinois into effect in a timely and effective manner.

Special Review of ADA Procedures

In 2004, JCAR audited the rules of all agencies to determine whether the agency had adopted the Americans With Disabilities Act Grievance Procedures required by federal law. 28 CFR 35.107 requires all agencies of state government employing at least 50 persons to adopt rules governing the grievance procedure. Twenty-one agencies appeared to have no ADA rules and were contacted to determine whether the agency had a valid reason for considering itself exempt from the federal mandate:

Department on Aging (2008)
Department of Children and Family Services
State Board of Education (2005)
State Board of Elections (2007)
Emergency Management Agency (2009)
Department of Financial and Professional Regulation (2006)
Gaming Board (Fewer than 50 employees)
Governor's Office of Management and Budget
Department of Healthcare and Family Services
Historic Preservation Agency
Department of Human Rights (2005)
Department of Labor (2005)
Department of Military Affairs
Department of Public Health (2006)
Racing Board (2005)
State Employees' Retirement System (Proposed in 2010)
Department of State Police (2007)
State Toll Highway Authority (2006)
State Universities Retirement System (2005)
Student Assistance Commission (2005)
Teachers' Retirement System (2008)

Fourteen agencies were prompted to adopt ADA rules (the year of adoption is shown parenthetically). IGB and IRB responded that they did not meet the 50 employee threshold (however, in 2005 IRB adopted ADA rules). GOMB, DCFS, DOI, HFS, HPA and DMA have yet to adopt ADA rules. DOI has been notified that since it was re-established in 2009, it will again need its own ADA rules.

Complaint Review Program

The Illinois Administrative Procedure Act authorizes JCAR to review and investigate the rulemaking activities of State agencies when it receives a written complaint.

JCAR operates its complaint review program under Part 260 of its operational rules. Complaints may address one or more of the following: an existing rule of an agency; failure of an agency to fully or properly enforce its rules; absence of rules required by statute or necessary for the proper conduct of an agency program or function; and an agency rule that is applied, but not embodied in the rules of the agency promulgated pursuant to the IAPA.

Upon receipt of a complaint, JCAR initiates a review to determine the need for a full investigation. Staff may raise questions or to discuss problems with the agency and will attempt to inform the agency of the substance of the complaint and any proposals for JCAR action prior to the meeting. Staff will report the results of the review and a proposal for action at a JCAR monthly meeting. A complaint may be placed on the agenda for a JCAR meeting by any JCAR member or the Executive Director if evidence exists that there are possible problems with the rules. If the same issues have been previously considered by JCAR, a complaint will not be placed on the agenda, unless the complaint reveals information not available to JCAR at the time the issue was considered and, if the information were available, it would have altered the outcome. Based on the complaint, JCAR may issue an Objection or Recommendation to existing rule, or to agency failure to maintain adequate rule, and afford the agency an opportunity to respond.

Complaints should be forwarded to the Executive Director of the Joint Committee at:

Joint Committee on Administrative Rules
700 Stratton Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706

—Legislation Relating to Rulemaking Issues—

The following are issues considered by JCAR, or issues that directly affect the rulemaking procedure, that engendered or were associated with legislation considered during the 2009 session.

General. One of the first Public Acts of the 96th General Assembly was **PA 96-2** (effective 2/26/09), which amends the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act (IAPA) to state that all rulemaking authority is conditioned on rules being adopted in accordance with the IAPA and JCAR procedure and that "any purported rule not so adopted, for whatever reason, including without limitation a decision of a court of competent jurisdiction holding any part of this Act or procedures of JCAR invalid, is unauthorized". The amendatory Act is a modified version of an amendment added to numerous bills during the 2008 legislative session in response to disputes with the Blagojevich administration over the scope of, and methods used for, executive rulemaking. In an official signing statement prompted by "the significant controversy that has surrounded the rulemaking process in recent years", Gov. Pat Quinn stated his intent to "reaffirm this administration's commitment to promulgating administrative rules in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act...and to demonstrate the commitment of this administration to follow the rule of law".

The legislature also passed **House Bill 276**, a measure that would have amended the IAPA to specify that a State agency subject to the Act is not exempt from adopting rules that affect persons or entities outside the agency, including grantmaking policy, or from adopting rules that cover statements of general applicability with respect to law. It added that State agencies subject to the Act that have grantmaking authority must adopt rules governing the various aspects of the grantmaking process. The bill was intended to resolve issues with various agencies that attempted to administer grant programs in the absence of rules establishing grant eligibility, the application process, or criteria for awarding grants. However, the Governor's amendatory veto deleted the entire text on grounds that it restated policy already contained in the IAPA, and instead added authority to award monetary grants to the definition of an agency's discretionary powers in IAPA Section 5-20. The veto was overridden in the House, no action was taken in the Senate, and the bill failed to become law. Meanwhile, **PA 96-405** (effective 8/13/09) specifically requires the **Illinois Violence Prevention Authority** (which had claimed it was not required to adopt grant rules) to adopt rules for awarding and distributing grants.

PA 96-45 (effective 7/15/09) creates the Emergency Budget Implementation Act of Fiscal Year 2010. The Act amends Section 5-45 of the IAPA to allow all agencies to use emergency rulemaking for Fiscal Year 2010 budget implementation and removes the prohibition against adopting the same emergency rule more than once in a 24-month period. The IAPA provisions are similar to those enacted in past fiscal years, except that they apply to all agencies (the most recent versions of the amendment in FY07 and FY08 applied only to HFS medical assistance programs), and JCAR's authority to suspend emergency rules adopted under PA 96-45 is not limited (as it had been in some versions of the amendment prior to FY06).

The **Department of Public Health's** proposed Smoke Free Illinois Code rules received an Objection and a 180-day Filing Prohibition, now permanent, from JCAR on 1/9/08. JCAR cited the lack of due process provisions for persons charged with violations. **PA 95-1029** (effective 2/4/09) amended the

Smoke Free Illinois Act with the following provisions addressing due process and other issues raised during public comment on the DPH rule:

Due Process: Citations for violations of the Act must "conspicuously" include, among other information, the amount of the fine and where it can be paid; contact information to request an appeal hearing before DPH; the time period for either paying the fine or requesting a hearing; and the verified signature of the person issuing the citation. Fines for individual violators are set at \$100 for each offense and at \$250 for businesses for the first offense, \$500 for the second and \$2,500 for each subsequent offense within one year (the Act originally prescribed fines of "not less than" the stated amounts). DPH must allow alleged violators the choice of either paying a fine without objection or contesting a citation in accordance with the IAPA and cannot attempt to collect a fine while a citation is being appealed.

Research Laboratories: Enclosed laboratories (not open to the public) in accredited universities or government facilities where smoking is conducted solely for medical or scientific research are excluded from the Act's definition of a "place of employment" where smoking is prohibited.

Tobacco Stores: Defines as a "retail tobacco store" that is exempt from certain provisions of the Act any facility that manufactures, imports or distributes tobacco or tobacco products; makes at least 80% of its gross sales from tobacco; and in which smoking or burning tobacco (only in a designated, enclosed area) is an "integral and necessary" part of the manufacturing or distribution process.

Veterans' Homes: The homes may provide common smoking rooms for residents who have requested such an accommodation in writing provided that access is restricted only to those residents and smoke does not infiltrate other areas of the building.

Rulemaking: Rulemaking authority "is conditioned on the rules being adopted in accordance with all provisions of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act and all rules and procedures of the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules; any purported rule not so adopted, for whatever reason, is unauthorized".

The **Department of Healthcare and Family Services** in 2007 and 2008 attempted to expand eligibility for its FamilyCare medical assistance program by filing emergency rules and later proposed and preemptory rules, despite JCAR Suspensions and a Filing Prohibition citing lack of statutory authority. Two Public Acts signed in 2009 resolved some of the statutory authority issues. **PA 95-1055** (effective 4/10/09) amends the Public Aid Code to authorize FamilyCare medical assistance for caretaker relatives age 19 or older whose countable income is at or below 185% of the federal poverty level (FPL). The statute continues FamilyCare coverage for clients who had been covered under a federal waiver that expired on 9/30/07 and allows new clients to enroll if they meet the same eligibility criteria. HFS included this group (estimated to number between 20,000 and 30,000 persons) in its disputed emergency and proposed rules expanding FamilyCare eligibility to 400% FPL. PA 95-1055 also limited HFS' rulemaking authority to the program as in effect on 10/1/07 plus only those changes necessary to meet federal Medicaid requirements, implement the federally approved State Plan, or fulfill orders of the federal government or any court. **PA 96-20** (effective 6/30/09) amends the Public Aid Code to allow HFS to continue FamilyCare coverage for persons who were enrolled in the

program as of 6/30/09 and whose incomes were between 185% and 400% FPL. Affected persons whose incomes are outside these levels cannot remain enrolled in FamilyCare unless they qualify for medical assistance under other existing criteria. The PA was approved and signed pursuant to a settlement agreement in the court case [*Caro vs. Blagojevich*] allowing persons who had enrolled in FamilyCare under the rules contested in the lawsuit to remain enrolled but not allowing any new clients to be enrolled. HFS estimated that about 4,000 people were affected.

Certain fast-track rulemaking authority of the **Pollution Control Board** expired on 12/31/07. **PA 96-308** (effective 8/14/09) restored these provisions, stating that, if any rules other than identical in substance rules are required by the federal Clean Air Act amendments of 1990, PCB must use the fast-track process to adopt them. This statutory authority expires again on 12/31/14.

The **Department of Financial and Professional Regulation** has in recent years applied some of its rules under the Professional Boxing Act to both professional and amateur martial arts events and attempted to enforce policies that were not in rule concerning these events. **PA 96-663** (effective 8/25/09) amends the Act to remove the term "mixed martial arts" throughout. The PA instead distinguishes between "martial arts" that use sparring without intent to injure one's opponent and "full contact martial arts" that use full-force grappling, kicking or striking with the intent to injure or disable one's opponent. The PA specifies that only full-contact professional or amateur events (e.g., kickboxing or ultimate fighting exhibitions) are subject to DFPR regulation and more narrowly defines events subject to DFPR oversight in a way that excludes amateur events not allowing full contact (e.g., youth karate contests).

Judicial Activity Relating To

JCAR and IAPA

Since JCAR's function is closely related to the interpretation of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act (IAPA), it monitors court decisions and Attorney General opinions that affect the interpretation of the Act. One of the enumerated responsibilities of JCAR under the Act is "to study the impact of legislative changes, court rulings and administrative action on agency rules and rulemaking" [5 ILCS 100/5-105(c)]. This summary highlights significant judicial actions since enactment of the IAPA and discusses current activity.

KEY INTERPRETATIONS OF THE IAPA

- Two past decisions construing the IAPA in accordance with positions supported by JCAR are especially noteworthy. The cases involved an attempt by the Department of Public Aid to change the method by which it calculated Medicaid payments to nursing homes. In the first case, *Senn Park I* (*Senn Park Nursing Center v. Miller*, 118 Ill. App. 3d 504, 455 N.E.2d 153, 74 Ill. Dec. 123 (1983)), the First District Appellate Court held that DPA's failure to follow the IAPA rulemaking procedures invalidated a new method it utilized for calculating Medicaid payments. The court stated that the definition of a "rule" found in Sec. 1-70 of the IAPA should be broadly construed in order to safeguard the public's right to comment on proposed agency policies. DPA's change in calculating the Medicaid payments, the court ruled, fell within the Sec. 1-70 definition of rule since it was a statement of general agency policy. As that policy was not adopted in compliance with the IAPA, it was invalid.

DPA also argued that the amended procedure was exempt from the notice and publication requirements by Sec. 5-35(c) of the IAPA because the State Plan was a contractual arrangement with the federal government, and was exempt under the contracts exception of the IAPA. Sec. 5-35(c) states that: "The notice and publication requirements of this Section do not apply to a matter relating solely to agency management...or to public property, loans or contracts."

Senn Park II (*Senn Park Nursing Center v. Miller*, 118 Ill. App. 3d 733, 455 N.E.2d 162, 14 Ill. Reg. 132 (1983)) also addressed use of emergency rulemaking, and the Appellate Court ruled that an emergency rule in that instance in which the underlying "emergency" was created by the agency's failure to follow these (notice and comment) procedures (of the IAPA) in the first place, resulting from "an avoidable administrative failure to properly enact a rule in accordance with statutory requirements", was improper in that instance.

Both cases were consolidated for consideration by the Supreme Court. JCAR filed an amicus brief with the Illinois Supreme Court arguing that the inflation update procedure did not fall within the contract's exception. The Supreme Court agreed with the appellate court's interpretation of the contract's exception in which the lower court stated:

We are persuaded that under the IAPA, as under the Federal APA, a matter comes under the contract exception only when contracts are clearly and directly involved.... We believe that with regard to nursing homes, contracts, whether State-Federal or agency-provider, are not clearly and directly involved.... Accordingly, we conclude that the amended inflation update procedure is not a matter relating to contracts within the meaning of the IAPA. (118 Ill. App. 3d at 511)

The Supreme Court also stated that it is clear that the rulemaking procedure is intended to give interested persons an opportunity to submit their views and comments on rulemaking changes and that an agency must consider all submissions received. The court acknowledged that there are certain statutory exceptions to the notice and comment procedures, but that exceptions are of a limited nature and should be appropriately applied.

The court also agreed with the appellate court ruling that the amended inflation update procedure fell within the purview of the IAPA because the Public Aid Code incorporates the IAPA and the Code specifically requires rulemaking pursuant to the IAPA "during the process of establishing the payment rate for skilled nursing and intermediate care services, or when a substantial change in rates is proposed," in order to provide "an opportunity for public review and comment on the proposed rates prior to their becoming effective". [305 ILCS 5/5-5.7] (118 Ill. App. 3d at 512) The court found that the amended procedure fell within the definition of "rule" found in the IAPA and thus the failure of DPA to follow the notice and comment procedures required by the IAPA rendered the amended procedure invalid.

Following the decision of the appellate court in *Senn Park I*, DPA promulgated Emergency Rule 4.14221 implementing the amended inflation update procedure pursuant to the IAPA. Plaintiffs (*Senn Park II*) sought a declaratory judgment, asking the court to declare Emergency Rule 4.14221 void because there was no "emergency" as that term is defined in the IAPA. On 12/30/80, DPA withdrew the emergency rule. On appeal, the appellate court held that although the rule was withdrawn, the validity of the rule was at issue in order to determine the amount of reimbursement the plaintiffs were entitled to in *Senn Park I*. The appellate court further held that the circuit court had erred in finding the emergency rule valid because there was no emergency as that term is defined under the IAPA. The Supreme Court ruled that no emergency situation existed warranting use of emergency rulemaking.

- In *Sleeth v. Illinois Department of Public Aid* (125 Ill. App. 3d 847, 466 N.E.2d 703, 81 Ill. Dec. 117 (1984)), the Third District Appellate Court considered an appeal from a DPA decision to terminate disability benefits in 5 cases. The court found that the procedure utilized by the Department (Manual Release No. 83.5), which required applicants who were denied disability benefits to submit proof of disability within 14 days after the filing of appeal, was a "rule" under the IAPA. The IAPA states:

"Rule" means each agency statement of general applicability that implements, applies, interprets, or prescribes law or policy, but does not include (i) statements concerning only the internal management of an Agency and not affecting private rights or

procedures available to persons or entities outside the Agency, (ii) informal advisory rulings issued under Section 5-150, (iii) intra-agency memoranda, (iv) the prescription of standardized forms, or (v) documents prepared or filed or actions taken by the Legislative Reference Bureau under Section 5.04 of the Legislative Reference Bureau Act.

DPA contended the Manual Release was merely an intra-office memorandum, not subject to the IAPA. The court reasoned that the memorandum affected private rights and procedures available to persons outside DPA and that this type of statement by an agency is specifically included within the definition of "rule" under the Act. Since the memorandum was not properly promulgated pursuant to the IAPA, the court held the rule invalid and determined that the procedures followed by DPA violated State law.

- In *Kaufman Grain Co., Inc. v. Director, Department of Agriculture* (179 Ill. App. 3d 1040, 534 N.E.2d 1259, 128 Ill. Dec. 654 (1989)), the Fourth District Appellate Court held that DOA had no statute or rule that allowed it to settle disputes between a grain producer and a grain dealer or a grain warehouse. DOA improperly relied on policy that was not properly promulgated as rules in accordance with the IAPA and, therefore, was without authority to adjudicate such grain disputes. The *Kaufman* case is significant for the ruling of the court concerning attorney's fees. Sec. 10-55 of the IAPA provides that, in any case in which a party has any administrative rule invalidated by a court for any reason, the court shall award the party bringing the action the reasonable expenses of the litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees. The appellate court ruled that Kaufman was entitled to the award of attorney's fees it reasonably incurred in this litigation, including the fees incurred in the proceedings before the Department. The court stated that Sec. 10-55 of the IAPA gives those subject to regulation an incentive to oppose doubtful rules where compliance would otherwise be less costly than litigation. Therefore, the court awarded fees for the proceedings before DOA, as well as fees incurred in administrative review proceedings, noting that proceedings before an administrative agency are quite often more costly and time consuming than administrative review proceedings. The *Kaufman* case illustrated trends of the courts to rule unfavorably against agencies that have not promulgated their policies properly under the IAPA. The *Kaufman* decision specifically cites *Senn Park* and further strengthens the precedent it established. Award of attorney's fees was further strengthened in *Citizens Org. Proj. v. Dept. of Nat. Res.* (89 Ill. 2d 593, 725 N.E.2d 195, 244 Ill. Dec 896 (2000)), in which the Supreme Court affirmed the award of attorney's fees and litigation expenses where a citizen group obtained invalidation of a DNR rule governing a DNR permit decision.
- In *Coronet Insurance Company v. John E. Washburn, Director of Insurance of the State of Illinois* (201 Ill. App. 3d 633, 558 N.E.2d 1307, 146 Ill. Dec. 973 (1990)), the First District Appellate Court of Illinois held that an administrative agency may enact rules and regulations as limited by the authorizing statutory language; that an administrative rule carries with it the same presumption of validity as the statute; and a rule that is consistent with the spirit of the statute and furthers its purpose will be sustained. The appellate court also ruled that DOI's failure to give at least 45 days notice of a proposed rule to the general public did not

constitute violation of the IAPA, since the Act provides that changes in the text of a proposed rule may be made during the First Notice period and that such changes need not be published again prior to submission to JCAR.

- In *CIPS v. Illinois Commerce Commission* (268 Ill. App. 3d 471, 644 N.E. 2d 817, 206 Ill. Dec. 49 (1994)), the Fourth District Appellate Court ruled that JCAR did not create an impermissible filing prohibition when it informed ICC it would lift its filing prohibition on a proposed rule formulating rental rates for cable TV attachments to utility poles if the ICC removed allocation of the portion of pole neutral space to cable television.
- In *Weyland v. Manning* (309 Ill. App. 3d 542, 723 N.E.2d 387, 243 Ill. Dec. 355 (2000)), plaintiffs filed an action contesting a rule adopted by the Department of Natural Resources establishing a restricted boating zone on Griswold Lake. One element at issue was the adequacy of the Second Notice filed by DNR with JCAR. The Second District Appellate Court held that DNR complied with JCAR rule requirements that it list and analyze all comments concerning the rule and that its failure to list in the Second Notice persons who had requested a public hearing did not invalidate the rule.
- Payday Lending Rules: The regulation of short term (payday or cash for car title) loans involved rules ultimately adopted by the Department of Financial Institutions and/or Office of Banks and Real Estate. After JCAR Objection and after a Filing Prohibition expired, DFI adopted rules regulating the payday loan/cash for car title industries that were immediately challenged in *South 51 Development Corp, et al., v. Vega* (335 Ill.App.3d 542, 269 N.E.2nd 528 (2002)). The chief argument of plaintiffs was that there was an improper delegation of rulemaking authority to DFI. The court held that there was a valid delegation of legislative authority (the statute on which the rulemaking was based was somewhat sparse) and that the small business impact analysis performed at the time by DCEO (then DCCA) was facially sufficient, albeit not submitted to JCAR by the end of the first notice period.
- *Corey H. v. Board of Education of City of Chicago* (No. 92-C-3409, U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division). In 1992, disabled students brought an action against the Chicago Board of Education and State Board of Education alleging systemic failures to educate children with disabilities in the least restrictive environment (LRE), as required by the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). SBE and CBE entered into a settlement agreement with the plaintiffs. Under the settlement agreement, Judge Gettleman ordered SBE to change its policy on certification structure and standards for special education teachers through peremptory rulemaking. SBE filed 2 peremptory rulemakings to change special education teacher certification endorsement and create common core standards for all teachers. The first peremptory rule (titled Certification; 23 Ill. Adm. Code 25; 24 Ill. Reg. 16109) was objected to by JCAR on 11/14/00. SBE refused to withdraw the peremptory rule, stating it was not in a position to do so because it was under a federal judge's order. The rule was then suspended by JCAR on 2/21/01. The second peremptory rule (Standards for Certification in Special Education; 23 Ill. Adm. Code 28; 24 Ill. Reg. 16738) was objected to and suspended by JCAR on 1/9/01. SBE did not respond. On 2/27/01,

Judge Gettleman ordered SBE to implement both rulemakings, regardless of the JCAR suspensions.

Pursuant to IAPA requirements, SJR 26 was introduced in the General Assembly to continue the 2 suspensions. (At the time, Sec. 5-125 of the IAPA stated that if a joint resolution passed both houses of the General Assembly within the 180 days of the JCAR suspension, the rule would be considered repealed and the Secretary of State must immediately remove the rule from the collection of the effective rules.) SJR 26 passed the Senate on 5/21/01 with a vote of 56-0-0 and passed the House on 5/31/01 with a vote of 117-0-0. This was the first time a joint resolution of this nature passed both houses of the GA. As directed by Judge Gettleman, SBE implemented the settlement order as agency policy outside rule.

Downstate special education teachers and students then filed a motion to intervene, to allow them input into the teacher certification policies that would be effective statewide (*Reid L. v. Illinois State Board of Education and Corey H., No. 01-C-4180*). Judge Gettleman denied the Reid request. The U.S. Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the district court. In the interim, the G.A. adopted PA 92-79 addressing many of these issues.

- In *Baker v. Adams et al.* (No. 02-CH-15962), the plaintiffs, James Baker and Roy Faust, among other things, requested that the court find Department of Human Services (DHS) Program Directive #02.01.01.020, governing the use of computers and related equipment in all DHS mental health and developmental disability (MH/DD) facilities, invalid because it was rule not properly promulgated according to the IAPA. The plaintiffs were Illinois residents currently confined at the Elgin Mental Health Center after being found not guilty by reason of insanity.

The directive in part specifically stated that individuals in a forensic program were not allowed to possess modems. Any computers with modems were to be removed or disabled. Internet access was allowed only through computers in the library or educational programs. The plaintiffs contended they were harmed as a result of not being allowed to communicate with others (e.g., friends, family and attorneys) via a computer (i.e., using a modem to access e-mail) and to order items off the Internet that required one giving an e-mail address. Additionally, Mr. Baker had been accepted into DePaul University's online undergraduate program, but was informed that since he lacked e-mail, he would not be able to participate in the program.

The court ruled the portion of the Program Directive prohibiting residents of any forensic program from possessing a modem was a rule promulgated in violation of the IAPA. The court also ruled invalid the provisions in the directive restricting the ability of recipients to freely send and receive computer disks. As a result, DHS adopted emergency rules (59 Ill. Adm. Code 109; 28 Ill. Reg. 1007), effective 12/26/03, to create a new Part governing the use of computers and related equipment in all DHS MH/DD facilities, thus codifying the former Program Directive into rule. A matching proposed rule was adopted in May 2004.

- In *Champaign-Urbana Public Health District vs. ILRB* (354 Ill. App.3d, 482, 821 N.E.2d, 691, 290 Ill. Dec. 379, (2004)), the 4th District appellate court ruled that Illinois Labor Relation Board's use of emergency rulemaking to implement its card recognition rules was not an emergency under the IAPA, despite the fact the agency was implementing a recently enacted PA with an immediate effective date. The court said no emergency existed because union recognition could still occur under the existing methods or the union could wait until the new permanent rules were promulgated:

"(N)o facts have been presented to show that without the emergency rules the public would be confronted with a threatening situation... The reason for adopting an emergency rule 'should be truly emergent and persuasive to a reviewing court and considerations of administrative and fiscal convenience alone do not satisfy that standard. Agencies may not adopt emergency rules to eliminate an administrative need that does not threaten the public interest, safety, or welfare.' Here, the Board's reasoning for implementing the emergency rules can best be characterized as one for administrative convenience and not because of any stated public threat. Thus, the rules adopted by the Board...were invalid...."

In this instance, a court has taken a narrower view of the appropriate use of emergency rulemaking than JCAR's historical position. Historically, the Committee has voted procedural Objections or Recommendations when agencies have employed emergency rulemaking to implement Public Acts after adequate time for regular rulemaking was present (the "agency created" emergency situation spoken of in *Senn Park*), but has seldom taken adverse action because an agency acted promptly to implement a recent Public Act through emergency rulemaking.

RECENT JUDICIAL ACTION AND LITIGATION

- The case of *Caro vs. Blagojevich* (Circuit Court, Cook County, 07-CH-45464) was filed 11/26/07 in Cook County challenging the Governor's expansion of medical assistance under Family Care. Plaintiffs were Richard Caro, Ronald Gidwitz and Gregory Baise. Defendants were Gov. Rod R. Blagojevich, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, HFS Director Barry Maram, and Comptroller Daniel Hynes. Gregory and Robin Jackaway and Elissa and Daniel Jeslis, clients of the expanded medical assistance program, later joined the case as Defendant-Intervenors. Plaintiffs sought to halt the Director's continued enforcement and implementation of HFS' emergency rule expanding medical assistance eligibility under Family Care to families earning up to 400% FPL, a rule that had been suspended by JCAR on 11/13/07.

Plaintiffs argued the rule violated the Illinois Constitution and statutes, including the IAPA. They sought an injunction against HFS and its Director from enforcing or implementing the rule. Among the defenses raised by HFS was an argument that the JCAR Suspension was unconstitutional, based on cases from other states supportive of that position.

On 4/15/08, Circuit Judge James Epstein issued a preliminary injunction ordering HFS to cease expending any public funds related to Family Care program and ordering the Comptroller not to authorize such payments (the order was later stayed with respect to the Comptroller). Judge Epstein did not rule on the constitutional issues raised, instead citing HFS' failure to include a work requirement as a condition of Family Care eligibility. (Federal and State statutes require medical assistance recipients to meet the same non-income criteria as TANF recipients.) Defendants appealed this injunction to the First District Appellate Court, which upheld Judge Epstein's decision on 9/26/08.

HFS responded to the order by filing a peremptory rule imposing the work requirement upon Family Care recipients. JCAR suspended the peremptory rule on 5/20/08 because the injunction did not direct HFS to file a peremptory rule and the rule did not meet that or any of the other IAPA conditions for peremptory rulemaking.

In February 2008, HFS presented to JCAR a proposed permanent version of the rule expanding Family Care eligibility. JCAR issued a Filing Prohibition against the rule on 2/26/08. HFS then attempted on 3/10/08 to file the prohibited rule with the Secretary of State, and this filing became the subject of a new lawsuit, *HFS vs. White* (below).

On 10/15/08, Judge Epstein issued another preliminary injunction barring HFS from expending any public funds to implement Family Care under the permanent or peremptory rules and ordering the Comptroller not to authorize such payments. HFS then claimed that the order could be interpreted in a manner that would force the agency to stop payments on all its medical assistance programs (affecting more than 500,000 Illinois residents). Based on HFS' argument, the Illinois Supreme Court, on 11/12/08, issued a stay of enforcement of the preliminary injunction, allowing HFS to continue implementing the program until the merits of the case could be decided.

In December 2008, the Special Investigative Committee of the Illinois House considering articles of impeachment against Gov. Blagojevich included *Caro* among its exhibits. The article of impeachment approved by the House on 1/9/09 (95th GA) and 1/14/09 (96th GA), and sustained by the Senate on 1/29/09, thereby removing Blagojevich from office, included the violation of the IAPA cited in *Caro* among various charges of abuse of power.

On 7/1/09, Judge Epstein approved a settlement agreement among Gov. Patrick Quinn (replacing Blagojevich as a defendant), all other defendants, and the plaintiffs. The agreement included approval of legislation (PA 96-20, signed 6/30/09) allowing persons who were enrolled in the expanded Family Care program as of the legislation's effective date to remain in the program, with no new enrollees accepted after that date. All pending appeals of the case were dismissed. HFS filed emergency rules to implement PA 96-20 on 7/1/09 and identical permanent rules took effect on 11/2/09 and 11/16/09.

- In *Department of Healthcare and Family Services vs. White* (Circuit Court, Cook County, 08-CH-11822), HFS and Director Maram filed suit against Secretary of State Jesse White on 3/28/08. HFS, on 3/10/08, attempted to file the proposed Family Care expansion rule that

JCAR had prohibited on 2/26/08. SOS refused to accept it, citing the suspension that was still in effect on the earlier emergency rule, which, under the IAPA, prevents any other rule with the same effect from being filed. HFS argued that JCAR's Suspension of the emergency rule was invalid and that SOS had a duty to accept and publish the permanent rule in the *Illinois Register*. The case was dismissed at the defendants' request on 7/1/09 as part of the settlement agreement in *Caro*.

- In *Rosewood Care Center, Inc. of Peoria v. Illinois Department of Public Health* (Circuit Court, Sangamon County, 2008-MR-257), Judge Leo Zappa ruled on 2/13/09 that the Department had violated the IAPA by improperly levying a \$25,000 fine against a Peoria County nursing home for a Type A violation (one which causes or poses a substantial risk of death or serious harm) without proper authorization in rule or in statute. The Nursing Home Act [210 ILCS 45] requires DPH to impose, for each Type A violation, the greater of: (1) a fine calculated under a formula based on number of residents and how many days the violation continued, or (2) a flat fine of "not less than" \$5,000 or \$10,000 depending on the degree of harm caused.

In 2006, DPH raised its flat fine for a Type A violation to a minimum of \$20,000, increasing to \$50,000 for violations deemed to have caused the death of a resident, plus an additional \$5,000 charge in cases in which a nursing home had a history of Type A violations within the previous 3 years. However, the Department never proposed or adopted rules to implement the higher fines, nor did it seek statutory authority to do so.

Judge Zappa ruled that imposition of the "enhanced" system of fines violated the IAPA and also ruled that the \$5,000 and \$10,000 fine amounts prescribed in the Act were statutorily constructed as fixed amounts not to be exceeded. He ordered DPH to reduce its fine in this case to \$10,000, to pay Rosewood's attorney fees and costs for pursuing the case, and to cease enforcing any fines higher than \$10,000 in pending or future cases. DPH appealed the ruling to the Fourth District Appellate Court on 7/17/09.

- The cases of *Menges vs. Blagojevich* (U.S. District Court, Central District; 3:05-CV-03307-JES-BGC) and *Morr-Fitz, Inc. vs. Blagojevich* (Circuit Court, Sangamon County, 2005-CH-495) concern an emergency rule adopted by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation on 4/1/05 (29 Ill. Reg. 5586) and an identical permanent rule adopted on 8/25/05 (29 Ill. Reg. 13639) requiring all Division I (retail) pharmacies to dispense contraceptives. Both cases generally involve pharmacists with religious objections to filling contraceptive prescriptions. Pharmacists John Menges and Peggy Pace filed the federal suit against the emergency rule, contending that it violated the Health Care Right of Conscience Act [745 ILCS 70], the Illinois Human Rights Act [775 ILCS 5] and Title VII of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 (PL 88-352, amended by PL 102-166) by forcing them to dispense emergency contraceptives against their religious convictions. An agreed joint motion to stay the case was entered on 10/9/07, under which DFPR agreed to amend its rules to allow pharmacists to refuse to fill prescriptions based on their religious beliefs, and to require pharmacies to either provide a non-objecting pharmacist to fill such prescriptions or provide remote prescription dispensation from another pharmacy. DFPR adopted a rulemaking with the agreed upon

language (32 Ill. Reg. 7116) effective 4/16/08.

The Illinois Supreme Court, on 12/18/08, remanded *Morr-Fitz, Inc.*, to the circuit court for hearing. The case had originally been dismissed from the circuit and appellate courts on grounds that the plaintiffs lacked standing to challenge the rule and the issues were not yet ripe for decision. The Supreme Court disagreed, adding that the rules DFPR filed in response to *Menges*, and other factors, made the case ripe for resolution. Circuit Judge John W. Belz issued a temporary restraining order on 4/3/09 and a preliminary injunction on 8/26/09 barring DFPR from enforcing its rules against the plaintiffs until the case is resolved. DFPR appealed the preliminary injunction to the Fourth District Appellate Court in November 2009 but withdrew the appeal on 12/30/09.

FILING PROHIBITIONS AND SUSPENSIONS ISSUED BY JCAR

IR = Illinois Register; IAC = Illinois Administrative Code

DATE	AGENCY	ACTION	BASIS	ISSUE
1/28/10				
6/16/81	Health Fin Auth 4 IR 1915	Prohibition	Economic Impact/ Statutory Authority	Implements IHFA Act. Improper definition of "hospital services"; flawed reporting requirements; payor differentials; tries to establish a "contingent liability" agreement with the federal government.
4/13/82	EPA/DPH 4 IR 4669	Prohibition	Economic Impact	Public water supply samples; land & water samples; new regs on milk & milk products. Inadequate economic impact analysis; burdensome requirements for wastewater testing laboratories.
1/8/86	DNS 32 IAC 505 9 IR 1573	Prohibition	Economic Impact/ Federal Preemption	Extensive and burdensome regulation of nuclear steam-generating facilities.
9/23/87	DPR 68 IAC 250 11 IAC 3836	Prohibition	Legislative Intent/ Freedom of Speech/ Economic Impact	Limitation on pre-need solicitation and sale of funeral arrangements.
3/7/90	DPR 68 IAC 1400 13 IR 2913	Prohibition	Economic Impact/ Statutory Authority	Requirements for clinical psychologist licensure conflicted with statute or lacked statutory authority.
9/17/91	DCFS 89 IAC 300 15 IR 8735	Prohibition	Statutory Authority/ Legislative Intent	Disallowed a statutorily required Christian Science exemption in the definition of "neglected child".
1/8/92	DOI 50 IAC 2008 15 IR 14859	Prohibition	Economic Impact	Unlawful discrimination against the elderly by severely limiting the commission earned on the sale of Medicare supplement insurance policies, potentially restricting availability.
1/8/92	Aging 89 IAC 240 15 IR 17398	Suspension	Economic Impact	Program cutbacks without adequate notification and protection of elderly clients.
5/11/93	OSFM 41 IAC 100 16 IR 15681	Prohibition	Conflicting Regulations/Statutory Authority	Conflict between OSFM and DCFS on standards.
9/14/93	DOC 17 IAC 590, 4554	Prohibition	Legislative Intent	Limits number of persons who can hunt geese from a single blind or hut to 3, without sufficient justification.
10/12/93	DPA 89 IAC 144, 140	2 Suspensions	Statutory Authority/ Legislative Intent	Reduction in payments to facilities caring for DD clients, in contradiction of PA 88-88.

	17 IR 15126 17 IR 15162				
11/16/93	DFI 38 IAC 130 17 IR 6929	Prohibition	Economic Impact/ Legislative Intent	Unfair rate structure for cashing public aid checks.	
12/14/93	ICC 83 IAC 315 93 IR 202	Prohibition	Economic Impact/ Overburdensome Regulation	Unfair rates paid by cable TV companies to utilities for use of pole space.	
9/13/94	DPH 77 IAC 790 18 IR 3205 3202	2 Prohibitions (New Rule & Repeal)	Statutory Authority/ Legislative Intent	Inclusion of drug products in the Ill. Drug Formulary that were not deemed equivalent by FDA or were exempt from FDA consideration.	
11/15/94	DPA 89 IAC 140 18 IR 10922	Suspension	Statutory Authority	Medicaid coverage of abortions in rape/incest cases conflicted with statute limiting coverage to endangerment of mother's life.	
2/7/95	SBE 23 IAC 401 18 IR 9756	Prohibition	Statutory Authority	Regulation of nonpublic special education facilities without statutory authority.	
4/18/95	DASA 77 IAC 2090 19 IR 1156	Prohibition	Statutory Authority/ Legislative Intent/ Due Process	Alcoholism/substance abuse centers applying for certification as Medicaid providers with deficiencies in treatment programs will have applications denied with no chance for remediation and no chance to appeal the denial.	
10/15/96	ICC 83 IAC 761, 762, 763, 764 20 IR 8416, 8407, 8393, 8395, 8527, 8541	2 (761, 763) Suspensions 4 Prohibitions (83 IAC 761, 762, 763, 764)	Overburdensome Regulation	Complex discovery procedures hinder ICC's ability to make an arbitration decision involving local telephone carriers and long distance carriers initiating local service within federal timeframes.	
3/18/97	DNR 17 IAC 850 21 IR 322	Prohibition	Economic Impact	Eliminated commercial perch fishing on Lake Michigan will have an undue economic impact on the regulated business.	
11/12/97	DPH 77 IAC 290 21 IR 13908	Suspension	Legislative Intent/ Adverse Impact on Availability of Adequate Health Care Facilities	Health facility plan review is statutorily required only for construction projects costing over \$5,000, not all projects.	

2/17/99	SBEL 26 IAC 201, 202 22 IR 7858, 7862	2 Prohibitions	Statutory Authority/ Legislative Intent	Creates a system for SBEL staff review of nominating petitions for apparent conformity that is not consistent with statutory petition review procedures.
4/11/00	ICC 83 IAC 726 24 IR 1	Prohibition	Statutory Authority/ Economic Impact/ Undue Reg. Burden	Extends application of Enhanced 9-1-1 requirements to schools, governments and not-for-profits in addition to the statutorily intended private businesses, corporations and industries.
6/13/00	ICC 83 IAC 727 24 IR 8635E	Suspension	Statutory Authority/ Economic Impact	Extends application of Enhanced 9-1-1 requirements to schools, governments and not-for-profits in addition to the statutorily intended private businesses, corporations and industries.
11/29/00	DFI 38 IAC 110 24 IR 11717	Prohibition	Economic Impact	This attempt to regulate short-term (payday) loans and cash for title loans creates an unreasonable economic burden for small lenders, which could result in diminished availability of loans for consumers with limited options.
1/9/01	ICC 83 IAC 727 24 IR 8454	Prohibition	Statutory Authority	Extends application of Enhanced 9-1-1 requirements to schools, governments and not-for-profits in addition to the statutorily intended private businesses, corporations and industries.
1/9/01	SBE 23 IAC 28 24 IR 16738	Suspension	Economic Impact	Under these peremptory rules, teachers will not be as qualified to teach children with special needs as current rule provides. Also, teachers will need additional training, which could result in fewer qualified teachers available to serve special education students.
2/21/01	SBE 23 IAC 25 24 IR 16109	Suspension	Economic Impact	Continued enforcement would constitute a serious threat to the welfare of special education students. Implementation may result in unqualified teachers being assigned to students for whom the teacher has no training or preparation.
11/19/02	DPA 89 IAC 120 26 IR 5047	Prohibition	Statutory Authority under Federal Law	Exceeds federal statutory authority by adding restrictions on determining whether an annuity was transferred at fair market value.
11/18/03	OBRE 38 IAC 375, 1000, 1075 27 IR 16024, 16029, 16043	3 Suspensions	No Legitimate Emergency	Increases fees assessed on financial institutions without proving the existence of a situation meriting the use of emergency rulemaking.
2/18/04	DPR 68 IAC 1370 28 IR 1760	Suspension	Lack of standards	Lacks sufficient standards to be applied in determining whether a purported kickboxing event is actually an ultimate fighting event. (Amateur and professional kickboxing events are exempt from DPR's authority to ban ultimate fighting.)

2/18/04	ICC 92 IAC 1710 27 IR 8600	Prohibition	Economic Impact	Increasing the amount a commercial relocater of trespassing vehicles is charged for filing relocation tow record forms and numbers, regardless of whether the relocater is reimbursed for the tow, may create an undue economic burden on these businesses, which may result in a decrease in relocater availability.
7/13/04	BHE 23 IAC 1020 28 IR 284	Prohibition	Statutory Authority/ Policy Outside Rule	Statute specifies programs eligible for Health Service Education Grants and does not give BHE authority to further limit that eligibility.
1/11/05	DPH 77 IAC 860, 870, 880, 885 28 IR 1652, 1674, 2613, 1684, 1717	4 Prohibitions	Threat to the Public Interest	DPH failed to give all affected parties the opportunity to discuss the proposed manufactured housing rulemakings and potential amendments, creating a threat to the public interest.
6/14/05	ESRB 41 IAC 220 29 IR 1101	Prohibition	Statutory Authority	Creates elevator safety rules - Numerous provisions conflicted with statute or lacked statutory authority.
4/11/06	SBE 23 IAC 305 30 IR 86	Prohibition	Threat to the Public Interest	Sets school nutrition standards that do not provide a total approach to child nutrition through diet, nutrition education and exercise; preempts the purview of the State Task Force on Wellness that is to consider the issue of school nutrition and report to the Governor and the General Assembly by January 2007; and largely excludes local school district input and expertise in development of the proposal.
7/11/06	DCFS 89 IAC 406, 408 29 IR 18180, 18207	2 Prohibitions	Economic Impact	The rulemakings lack clarity, which threatens the public interest in that applicants/licensees and the families they serve could be adversely economically impacted.
7/11/06	DFPR 38 IAC 110 30 IR 2449	Prohibition	Statutory Authority	No statutory authority to apply Payday Loan Reform Act restrictions to Consumer Installment Loan Act licensees.
11/14/06	DOL 56 IAC 220 29 IR 19106	Prohibition	Statutory Authority	The provisions regarding when employee breaks may be taken are not statutorily required and appear to be unduly restrictive without significant benefit.
1/9/07	SBE 23 IAC 226 30 IR 4421	Prohibition	Threat to the Public Interest	Incorporates Special Education federal rules -- Adoption of policies is not mandated by the USDoE and poses a serious threat to the interests of children with disabilities and special education teachers.

2/6/07	DOA 8 IAC 25 30 IR 14664	Prohibition	Statutory Authority	Regulation and licensing of dog daycare – DOA inadequately justified the need for this new regulatory activity, which was not specifically authorized by statute.
3/13/07	ESRB 41 IAC 1000 30 IR 16522	Prohibition	Threat to the Public Interest	Creates elevator safety rules – Adoption of 1 st Notice modification requiring mechanics to work under the direct supervision of a licensed contractor without an opportunity for public to comment is a serious threat to the public interest.
6/19/07	CMS 44 IAC 1 30 IR 19577	Prohibition	Statutory Authority	Allows piggybacking and multi-government procurement. CMS lacks statutory authority to permit numerous purchasing procedures and requirements of the Procurement Code to be bypassed.
9/18/07	DFPR 50 IAC 937 31 IR 10699E	Suspension	No Emergency	Sets supplemental quarterly reporting requirements for health insurance firms. No emergency situation warranted adoption of an emergency rule. Use of emergency rulemaking imposes new costs without the opportunity for prior review and comment by the affected public.
10/10/07	DFPR 50 IAC 937 31 IR 10546	Prohibition	Statutory Authority	Sets supplemental quarterly reporting requirements for health insurance firms. No statutory authority.
11/13/07	HFS 89 IAC 120 31 IR 15854E	Suspension	No Emergency	Expands FamilyCare to relatives of children receiving medical assistance with incomes of up to 400% FPL; picks up coverage for persons formerly receiving medical care under a federal State Children's Health Insurance Program waiver that expired 9/30/07.
1/11/08	HFS 89 IAC 140 31 IR 13570	Prohibition	Economic Impact	Authorizes medical assistance payment for routine examinations and preventive services for persons over 18 (currently children only).
1/11/08	DPH 77 IAC 975 31 IR 13672	Prohibition	Due Process	Implements Smoke Free Illinois Act.
2/13/08	HFS 89 IAC 147 32 IR 415	Suspension	No Emergency	Retools the Minimum Data System of determining reimbursement rates for medical assistance.
2/26/08	HFS 89 IAC 120 31 IR 15424	Prohibition	Economic Impact	Expands FamilyCare to relatives of children receiving medical assistance with incomes of up to 400% FPL; picks up coverage for persons who have been receiving funds under the federal waiver that expired 9/30/07.
5/20/08	HFS 89 IAC 120 32 IR 7212	Suspension	Improper Use of Peremptory Rulemaking	Requires medical assistance recipients to meet TANF work requirements (FamilyCare). IAPA allows use of peremptory rulemaking to implement a court order. There was no court order.

5/20/08	HFS 89 IAC 140 32 IR 6743	Suspension	Improper Use of Peremptory Rulemaking	Requires use of tamper-resistant prescription pads in order for a prescription to be eligible for Medicaid reimbursement. The IAPA deadline for implementing a federal requirement by peremptory rulemaking was exceeded.
6/17/08	SBE 23 IAC 401 32 IR 4843	Suspension	No Emergency	Nonpublic and out-of-state providers of special ed services to students with disabilities must maintain a written policy that use of behavioral intervention strategies relying on pain will not be applied to any student.
9/16/08	SBE 23 IAC 401 32 IR 4705	Prohibition	Contravenes Statute	Nonpublic and out-of-state providers of special ed services to students with disabilities must maintain a written policy that use of behavioral intervention strategies relying on pain will not be applied to any student.
11/19/08	HFS 89 IAC 120 32 IR 18889	Suspension	Improper Use of Peremptory Rulemaking	Requires medical assistance recipients to meet TANF work requirements (FamilyCare). IAPA allows use of peremptory rulemaking to implement a court order. There was no court order.
11/19/08	DHS 89 IAC 121 32 IR 16905	Suspension	Improper Use of Peremptory Rulemaking	Implements provisions at the federal Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 that made FS coupons obsolete after 6/18/08.
3/17/09	HFS 89 IAC 140 32 IR 14003	Prohibition	Statutory Authority	HFS may deny participation in the medical assistance program to providers that owe a debt to HFS or if HFS receives credible evidence of fraud or willful misrepresentation under the medical assistance program.
6/16/09	HFS 89 IAC 140 32 IR 13761	Prohibition	Threat to the Public Interest	Describes group psychotherapy sessions eligible for medical assistance reimbursement.
6/16/09	DHS 89 IAC 686 33 IR 7017	Suspension	No Emergency	Implements enhanced rates to assist qualifying homemaker agencies providing healthcare coverage to their direct service employees
7/14/09	DNR 17 IAC 3703 32 IR 14445	Prohibition	Economic Impact	Designates exclusion zones for run-of-river dams and sets specifications for signs and devices warning persons using public waters of the presence of dams.
9/15/09	DHS 89 IAC 112, 114 33 IR 5201, 5228	2 Prohibitions	Statutory Authority	Removes assets from consideration when determining an individual's eligibility for TANF and General Assistance.
9/15/09	DHS 59 IAC 270 33 IR 7054	Prohibition	Contravenes IAPA	Autism Research Fund grants. The rulemaking did not include sufficient grantmaking procedures and standards.

HISTORY OF GENERAL RULEMAKING BY AGENCY 1978 THROUGH 2009

AGENCY	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	
Administrative Rules, Joint Committee on	3	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aging, Department on	5	1	6	6	4	4	6	3	2	1	3	4	5	2	5	2	5	3	6	7	2	1	2	1	5	-	1	1	2	3	2	1	
Agriculture, Department of [16]	14	21	14	16	24	18	41	15	11	26	21	16	7	2	18	17	13	22	15	14	17	18	7	13	13	11	13	5	11	2	3	2	
Attorney General	3	1	2	-	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	3	-	2	1	1	3	1	1	-	2	
Attorney General's Ethics Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Auditor General	7	5	2	1	4	1	3	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	
Banking Board of Illinois, State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital Development Board [29]	2	1	3	-	3	-	2	9	4	6	3	2	-	-	2	1	-	2	11	8	6	2	7	8	1	3	2	2	2	3	-	1	
Carnival-Amusement Safety Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Central Management Services, Dept. of [2]	11	9	16	16	13	16	18	10	14	11	11	11	14	14	19	14	6	16	15	12	11	16	19	18	29	11	11	20	22	10	10	12	
Children & Family Services, Department of	2	2	60	1	26	10	23	14	22	3	9	5	7	6	12	13	16	22	23	20	13	8	22	13	20	11	8	8	8	9	7	11	
Civil Service Commission	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Civil Service System, State Universities	2	2	-	3	-	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	
Commerce & Econ. Opport., Dept. of [15][23][25]	1	1	3	1	8	4	20	29	31	18	17	17	19	16	13	8	7	4	5	3	4	5	8	7	7	1	10	4	5	1	4	-	
Commerce Commission	17	11	19	10	21	19	43	22	20	86	24	26	14	16	16	16	16	10	10	14	12	6	15	16	25	40	10	22	3	7	8	6	
Community College Board	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	2	2	2	5	5	3	2	3	2	4	-	5	2	-	3	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	
Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comptroller	1	2	4	3	4	4	3	1	5	3	4	2	2	-	1	2	3	-	1	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Comptroller's Merit Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cook County Local Records Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Corrections, Department of	82	23	38	24	15	66	-	1	10	8	5	8	7	4	5	6	-	4	4	6	4	1	-	2	4	-	4	3	3	1	-	1	
Court of Claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
CPA Board of Examiners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	
Criminal Justice Information Authority	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Debt Collection Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Council on Developmental Disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	
Council on Developmental Disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drycleaners Environmental Response Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	
Eastern Illinois University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	1	-	
Education, State Board of	3	4	9	8	3	7	5	12	30	12	9	10	10	5	9	10	10	10	7	6	18	14	4	22	14	8	16	50	23	23	24	23	
Educational Labor Relations Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	2	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Educational Opportunity, Consortium for	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Elections, State Board of	6	1	8	3	7	3	4	1	-	3	-	7	3	2	-	2	1	1	2	5	5	6	1	-	2	4	5	7	5	4	1	3	
Elevator Safety Review Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Emergency Management Agency [3][24]	-	-	1	4	12	10	4	3	22	9	9	8	8	3	12	19	8	5	11	6	12	8	5	10	8	5	3	9	-	7	12	8	
Employment Security, Department of	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	10	5	19	16	11	14	8	13	8	3	2	5	1	1	4	2	1	2	5	4	-	2	14	6	
Environmental Protection Agency	7	12	10	16	18	20	21	10	8	14	16	8	6	4	14	4	3	6	5	11	6	5	7	8	3	3	1	3	4	3	5	7	
Ethics, Board of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

HISTORY OF GENERAL RULEMAKING BY AGENCY 1978 THROUGH 2009

AGENCY	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	
Executive Ethics Commission [33]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	
Experimental Organ Transplantation Proced. Bd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Export Development Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Financial and Professional Regulation [28] [35]	30	41	53	38	36	23	61	32	30	32	40	34	27	38	41	39	29	43	42	45	61	45	55	29	51	59	32	43	33	30	25	-	
Finance Authority [30]	5	2	1	1	2	3	4	2	10	6	2	1	3	-	4	3	1	1	5	2	1	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Fire Marshal	1	2	1	1	7	3	5	3	3	5	1	4	4	5	6	1	3	6	5	5	6	-	3	3	6	3	2	3	2	11	8	7	
Gaming Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	6	5	
Governor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Green Government Coordinating Council [34]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Guardianship & Advocacy Commission	-	-	2	1	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Healthcare and Family Services, Department of [31]	46	56	47	66	40	86	67	94	82	87	107	67	94	78	84	65	43	75	53	39	30	19	23	30	43	32	30	37	32	17	27	23	
Health Facilities Planning Board [36]	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	9	3	3	7	-	3	4	5	4	1	2	5	3	7	14	3	4	-	-	4	1	6	4	4	
Hearing Aid Consumer Protection Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Higher Education CPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Higher Education, Board of	-	3	2	5	-	-	20	5	3	-	1	6	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	1	2	3	
Historic Preservation Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Housing Development Authority	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	5	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	1	3	1	-	9	3	2	1	3	1	1	-	1	3	1	1	1	1
Human Rights Commission [17]	2	3	-	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	
Human Rights, Department of	-	-	1	5	4	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	-	2	2	3	2	5	2	
Human Services, Department of [11] [1][18]	23	15	12	13	12	29	37	26	65	51	34	30	40	30	25	34	27	27	38	24	106	69	46	39	34	36	32	15	19	25	19	38	
Illinois State University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Independent Higher Ed Loan Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Investment, Illinois State Board of	-	3	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
Labor Relations Board [22]	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	16	-	8	-	8	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Labor, Department of	5	6	3	7	8	8	5	3	3	1	2	1	3	2	9	-	1	4	2	3	1	1	1	12	3	-	4	9	-	-	2	4	
Law Enforcement Training Standards Bd. [20]	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	2	1	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	
Legislative Information System	1	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Legislative Space Needs Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lieutenant Governor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Liquor Control Commission	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Local Records Commission	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Low-Level Radioactive Waste Task Group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Medical Center Commission	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Military Affairs, Department of [5]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	
Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Natural Resources, Department of [10]	80	93	81	116	41	41	41	44	84	36	24	58	48	60	73	34	25	55	31	35	60	40	25	52	45	32	47	35	23	29	26	29	
Nature Preserves Commission	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

HISTORY OF GENERAL RULEMAKING BY AGENCY 1978 THROUGH 2009

AGENCY	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Obsolete Boards & Commissions	10	4	5	15	2	-	-	10	2	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	2	5	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obsolete Higher Ed Boards (BOR, BOG) [13]	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pollution Control Board	18	11	18	13	18	23	21	32	43	53	73	71	54	36	29	24	66	11	34	31	17	7	30	12	17	9	20	18	11	19	8	9
Prisoner Review Board	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Procurement Policy Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Property Tax Appeal Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	1	1	1
Public Health, Department of [21]	42	43	55	44	92	91	53	25	44	27	50	45	48	28	46	53	28	29	30	46	38	18	41	30	35	44	18	30	21	21	20	12
Purchased Care Review Board [27]	1	6	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Racing Board	10	14	19	10	22	9	7	13	14	9	11	5	40	17	20	25	27	37	16	23	4	4	17	20	16	6	15	22	11	17	20	14
Records Commission, State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Retirement System, General Assembly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retirement System, Judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retirement System, State Employees'	2	3	5	3	4	1	2	3	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	-	2	1	2	-	1	1
Retirement System, State Universities	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	1	-	2	2	8	4	-	1	2
Retirement System, Teachers'	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	2	4	2
Revenue, Department of [26]	11	18	24	45	14	11	9	7	26	19	22	24	35	25	12	20	22	22	33	12	24	11	78	52	41	18	23	11	6	21	33	11
Savings Institutions, Board of [12]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretary of State	15	21	12	26	14	31	20	19	8	18	30	31	21	14	13	21	13	14	21	27	16	10	14	13	26	7	17	24	25	23	-	23
Secretary of State's Merit Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
Sex Offender Management Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	2	-
Southern Illinois University Board of Trustees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialized Care for Children, Division of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sports Facilities Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Historical Library	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Mandates Board of Appeals	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Police Merit Board [8]	2	2	1	-	1	1	4	1	2	2	2	2	-	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	-	3	1	-	2
State Police, Department of [14]	2	-	1	-	1	2	2	1	2	1	4	-	2	1	3	2	-	1	4	2	4	-	4	5	3	6	3	1	2	4	-	2
State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor [4]	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Student Assistance Commission [9]	1	3	4	11	4	2	1	14	10	13	5	9	1	5	10	15	13	8	19	35	15	8	15	10	8	15	9	10	18	8	9	5
Toll Highway Authority, Illinois State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
Transportation, Department of [10]	13	13	13	17	5	5	10	16	23	16	25	18	15	32	21	28	18	22	12	13	23	17	19	16	22	14	22	15	26	4	49	12
Travel Control Board, Governor's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel Control Board, Higher Education	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Travel Control Board, Legislative	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel Regulation Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Treasurer	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	2	2	-	4	3	-	-	-
University of Illinois, Board of Trustees	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veterans' Affairs, Department of	1	2	2	2	-	1	1	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

HISTORY OF GENERAL RULEMAKING BY AGENCY 1978 THROUGH 2009

AGENCY	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Workers' Compensation Commission [32]	4	1	3	2	3	1	2	7	2	-	-	-	6	1	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
(Workers' Comp) Commission Review Bd [32]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	498	474	565	561	506	581	602	525	694	614	627	589	580	482	581	537	440	483	488	512	554	384	553	467	520	399	399	461	361	335	405	307

This table illustrates the number of rulemakings commenced by each agency during the calendar year.

[1] DASA, once a division of Dangerous Drugs Commission, became a separate agency in 1984. [2] The Depts. of Personnel and Administrative Services were combined in 1982 and the name was changed to Dept. of Central Management Services. [3] Includes Emergency Services & Disaster Agency, which was renamed IEMA in 1992. [4] Includes State's Attorneys Appellate Service Commission. [5] The Military & Naval Department became the Department of Military Affairs in 1988. [6] The Department of Registration & Education became DPR in 1988. [7] Commissioner of Savings & Loan Associations became the Commissioner of Savings & Residential Finance in 1990 and combined with the Commissioner of Banks and Trusts to become the Commissioner of Banks and Real Estate in 1996. The new office also absorbed the real estate licensing functions of DPR. [8] Until 1986, the Dept. of Law Enforcement Merit Board. [9] The State Scholarship Commission became ISAC in 1989. [10] In 1995, DOC, ENR (previously, Institute of Natural Resources), M&M, AMLRC, and DOT Waterways Division were merged into the Department of Natural Resources. [11] July 1997, DHS was formed from DASA, DORS, DMHDD, and specific programs from DPA and DPH. [12] In 1996, the Savings and Loan Advisory Board became the Board of Savings Institutions. [13] In 1996, the Board of Regents/Governors were disbanded in favor of individual boards of trustees. Also includes obsolete Trustees of State CC of E. St. L. [14] Prior to 1985, Department of Law Enforcement. [15] Prior to 1979, Department of Local Government Affairs. [16] Includes State Fair Agency (prior to 1979). [17] Absorbed Fair Employment Practices Commission in 1980. [18] In 1984, the Dangerous Drugs Commission was absorbed by DASA, which was then absorbed by DHS in 1997. [19] IEFA absorbed the Higher Education Loan Authority in c. 1988. [20] In 1993, the Local Gov. Law Enforcement Officers Training Board was renamed the Law Enforcement Training & Standards Board. [21] HCCC absorbed Health Finance Authority (1979-82) duties in 1984. HCCC was abolished in 2002 and its duties taken by DPH. [22] In 2000, the Local Labor Relations and State Labor Relations Boards were combined into the Illinois Labor Relations Board. [23] In 2003, DCCA became DCEO. [24] In 2003, DNS was absorbed by IEMA. [25] In 2003, Prairie State 2000 Auth. was transferred to DCEO. [26] In 2003, Department of the Lottery was transferred to Revenue. [27] The Governor's Purchased Care Review Board became the Purchased Care Review Board when it moved into SBE in 1996. [28] In 2004, the Departments of Insurance, Professional Regulation and Financial Institutions and the Office of Banks and Real Estate were combined into the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation. [29] Illinois Building Commission was absorbed by the Capital Development Board 7/1/04. [30] The Illinois Finance Authority absorbed Illinois Development Finance Authority, Illinois Farm Development Authority, Illinois Health Facilities Authority, Illinois Research Park Authority, Illinois Rural Bond Bank, Illinois Educational Facilities Authority and the Illinois Community Development Finance Corporation 1/1/04. [31] 7/1/05, the name of the Department of Public Aid was changed to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services. [32] On 1/1/05, the name of the Illinois Industrial Commission was changed to the Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission. [33] On 1/1/99, PA 90-737 repealed the Governor's Ethics Commission and replaced it with the Executive Ethics Commission. [34] PA 95-657 created the Green Government Coordinating Council in 2007. [35] On 4/1/09 DFPR's Division of Insurance was re-established as the Department of Insurance. [36] On 6/30/09 the name of the Health Facilities Planning Board was changed to the Health Facilities and Service Review Board.

HISTORY OF EMERGENCY RULEMAKING BY AGENCY

1978 THROUGH 2009

AGENCY	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	
Administrative Rules, Joint Committee on	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aging, Department on	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	
Agriculture, Department of [16]	1	3	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	3	1	1	1	-	1	-	3	1	2	5	1	-	1	-	1	-	
Attorney General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Auditor General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Banking Board of Illinois, State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital Development Board [29]	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	1	
Carnival-Amusement Safety Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Central Management Services, Dept. of [2]	9	5	4	3	5	3	13	6	6	4	8	3	4	3	7	-	2	1	8	4	6	6	4	3	7	3	5	6	5	4	2	6	
Children & Family Services, Department of	-	-	2	-	4	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	4	1	2	4	6	-	7	1	1	5	4	3	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	
Commerce & Economic Opportunity [15][23][26]	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	2	1	8	2	2	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	2	1	2	1	6	3	-	2	1	
Commerce Commission	1	1	5	-	2	5	3	1	5	3	4	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	4	6	-	8	5	1	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	
Community College Board	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Comptroller	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Corrections, Department of	21	8	4	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	4	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
CPA Board of Examiners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Criminal Justice Information Authority	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dangerous Drugs Advisory Council	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dry Cleaners Emergency Response Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Education, State Board of	2	-	3	1	-	3	-	9	5	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	8	1	2	2	-	1	3	3	4	1	4	4	
Educational Labor Relations Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Educational Opportunity, Consortium For	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Elections, State Board of	3	1	4	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	2	
Elevator Safety Review Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Emergency Management Agency [3][25]	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	1	6	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment Security, Department of	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	5	1	-	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	
Environmental Protection Agency	2	3	3	2	-	-	2	2	2	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Executive Ethics Commission [33]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Experimental Organ Transplantation Proc. Bd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Export Development Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Financial and Professional Regulation [34]	5	5	12	6	8	8	6	4	10	5	6	7	2	6	7	7	1	6	2	7	11	3	15	4	8	11	5	2	4	2	2	2	
Finance Authority	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	5	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fire Marshal	-	1	1	-	2	1	2	-	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	1	
Gaming Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	
Governor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Green Government Coordinating Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Guardianship and Advocacy Commission	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Healthcare and Family Services, Dept. of [31]	19	14	4	3	4	2	6	6	9	18	17	15	18	19	27	17	6	29	15	22	13	10	6	10	25	16	20	20	24	8	12	9	
Health Coordinating Council, Statewide	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Health Facilities Planning Board [35]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Higher Education CPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

HISTORY OF EMERGENCY RULEMAKING BY AGENCY

1978 THROUGH 2009

AGENCY	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	
Higher Education Loan Authority, Independent	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Higher Education, Board of	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	
Housing Development Authority	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	3	-	2	1	2	1	-	3	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Human Rights Commission [17]	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Human Rights, Department of	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Human Services, Department of [11][1]	1	1	-	1	3	1	-	1	5	-	1	4	2	3	14	31	1	3	2	2	8	22	29	16	9	5	1	8	3	3	2	3	17
Investments, Illinois State Board of	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Labor Relations Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Labor, Department of	-	-	1	3	-	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	2	-	
Legislative Information System	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lieutenant Governor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Liquor Control Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Law Enforcement Training Standards Board	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Medical Center Commission	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Military Affairs, Department of [24]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Natural Resources, Department of [10]	21	18	14	14	6	5	-	7	4	1	7	6	3	6	6	5	6	4	-	1	4	5	1	5	4	1	2	4	1	4	1	-	
Obsolete Boards & Commissions	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pollution Control Board	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Prisoner Review Board	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public Health, Department of [18]	12	12	11	1	15	2	2	2	3	1	18	3	13	8	4	24	7	6	13	10	1	3	2	1	3	23	1	13	-	-	2	1	
Purchased Care Review Board [28]	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Racing Board	6	7	2	-	2	2	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	3	1	4	1	-	-	3	-	-	3	1	2	3	1	3	2	1	
Retirement System, State Employees'	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Retirement System, State Universities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Retirement System, Teachers'	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Revenue, Department of [27]	-	1	9	1	3	-	1	-	4	-	4	2	1	3	2	5	-	3	2	1	5	5	6	5	3	14	8	1	-	1	2	2	
Secretary of State	3	2	-	1	1	3	3	6	2	-	-	1	-	3	2	5	2	1	7	4	3	3	7	10	4	4	3	2	4	-	5	5	
Sex Offender Management Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Specialized Care for Children, Division of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
State Mandates Board of Appeals	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
State Police Merit Board [8]	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
State Police, Department of [14]	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Student Assistance Commission [9]	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	5	2	3	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Toll Highway Authority, Illinois State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transportation, Department of [10]	1	2	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	
Travel Control Board, Legislative	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Travel Regulation Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Treasurer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	
University of Illinois, Board of Trustees	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Veterans' Affairs, Department of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	

HISTORY OF EMERGENCY RULEMAKING BY AGENCY

1978 THROUGH 2009

AGENCY	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Workers' Compensation Commission [32]	-	-	1	2	2	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	133	100	96	48	82	49	76	72	85	51	78	71	67	72	101	129	47	79	70	90	111	82	100	70	79	93	88	83	62	32	46	70

This table illustrates the number of rulemakings commenced by each agency during the calendar year.

[1] DASA, once a division of Dangerous Drugs Commission, became a separate agency in 1984. [2] The Depts. of Personnel and Administrative Services were combined in 1982 and the name was changed to Dept. of Central Management Services. [3] Includes Emergency Services & Disaster Agency, which was renamed IEMA in 1992. [4] Includes State's Attorneys Appellate Service Commission. [5] The Military & Naval Department became the Department of Military Affairs in 1988. [6] The Department of Registration & Education became DPR in 1988. [7] Commissioner of Savings & Loan Associations became the Commissioner of Savings & Residential Finance in 1990 and combined with the Commissioner of Banks and Trusts to become the Commissioner of Banks and Real Estate in 1996. The new office also absorbed the real estate licensing functions of DPR. [8] Until 1986, the Dept. of Law Enforcement Merit Board. [9] The State Scholarship Commission became ISAC in 1989. [10] In 1995, DOC, ENR (previously, Institute of Natural Resources), M&M, AMLRC, and DOT Waterways Division were merged into the Department of Natural Resources. [11] July 1997, DHS was formed from DASA, DORS, DMHDD, and specific programs from DPA and DPH. [12] In 1996, the Savings and Loan Advisory Board became the Board of Savings Institutions. [13] In 1996, the Board of Regents/Governors were disbanded in favor of individual boards of trustees. [14] Prior to 1985, Department of Law Enforcement. [15] Prior to 1979, Department of Local Government Affairs. [16] Includes State Fair Agency (prior to 1979). [17] Absorbed Fair Employment Practices Commission in 1980. [18] HCCC absorbed Health Finance Authority (1979-82) duties in 1984. HCCC was abolished in 2002 and its duties taken by DPH. [22] In 2000, the Local Labor Relations and State Labor Relations Boards were combined into the Illinois Labor Relations Board. [23] In 2003, DCCA became DCEO. [24] The Military & Naval Department became the Department of Military Affairs in 1988. [25] In 2003, DNS was absorbed by IEMA. [26] In 2003, Prairie State 2000 Auth. was transferred to DCEO. [27] In 2003, Department of the Lottery was transferred to Revenue. [28] The Governor's Purchased Care Review Board became the Purchased Care Review Board when it moved into SBE in 1996. [28] In 2004, the Departments of Insurance, Professional Regulation and Financial Institutions and the Office of Banks and Real Estate were combined into the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation. [29] Illinois Building Commission was absorbed by the Capital Development Board 7/1/04. [30] The Illinois Finance Authority absorbed Illinois Development Finance Authority, Illinois Farm Development Authority, Illinois Health Facilities Authority, Illinois Research Park Authority, Illinois Rural Bond Bank, Illinois Educational Facilities Authority and the Illinois Community Development Finance Corporation 1/1/04. [31] 7/1/05, the name of the Department of Public Aid was changed to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services. [32] On 1/1/05, the name of the Illinois Industrial Commission was changed to the Illinois Workers' Compensation Commission. [33] On 1/1/99, P.A. 90-737 repealed the Governor's Ethics Commission and replaced it with the Executive Ethics Commission. [34] On 4/1/09 DFPR's Division of Insurance was re-established as the Department of Insurance. [35] On 6/30/09 the name of the Health Facilities Planning Board was changed to the Health Facilities and Service Review Board.

HISTORY OF PEREMPTORY/EXEMPT RULEMAKING BY AGENCY

1978 THROUGH 2009

AGENCY	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
Aging, Department on	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, Department of [16]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	9	7	5	5	4	6	4	7	5	5	6	4	2	5	3	2	4	4	4	2	3	2	3
Central Management Services, Department of [2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	7	3	4	2	2	1	3	6	4	5	11	3	6	3	2	1	10	13	13	8	10	13
Children & Family Services, Department of	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Commerce Commission	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comptroller	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corrections, Department of	9	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education, State Board of	2	1	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency Management Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Employment Security, Department of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Healthcare and Family Services, Department of [13]	12	6	5	31	6	3	9	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Department of Human Services [11][1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	6	3
Labor, Department of	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural Resources, Department of [10]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nature Preserves Commission	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollution Control Board	-	1	4	8	7	10	11	9	14	10	-	-	-	21	25	20	30	20	17	19	22	19	24	13	14	11	10	18	25	2	20	8
Public Health, Department of	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retirement System, State Employees	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue, Department of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, Department of [10]	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel Regulation Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-
Treasurer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obsolete Boards & Commissions	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	24	9	17	41	21	16	22	23	33	33	19	10	10	28	34	29	40	32	27	30	37	24	37	19	19	17	29	44	42	14	43	29

This table illustrates the number of rulemakings commenced by each agency during the calendar year.

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[1] DASA, once a division of Dangerous Drugs Commission, became a separate agency in 1984. [2] The Depts. of Personnel and Administrative Services were combined in 1982 and the name was changed to Dept. of Central Management Services. [3] Includes Emergency Services & Disaster Agency, which was renamed IEMA in 1992. [4] Includes rules of the Institute of Natural Resources, which predated the Department. [5] The Military & Naval Department became the Department of Military Affairs in 1988. [6] The Department of Registration & Education became DPR in 1988. [7] Commissioner of Savings & Loan Associations became the Commissioner of Savings & Residential Finance in 1990. [8] Until 1986, the Dept. of Law Enforcement Merit Board. [9] The State Scholarship Commission became ISAC in 1989. [10] In 1995, DOC, M&M, AMLRC, and DOT Waterways Division were merged into the Department of Natural Resources. [11] July 1997, DHS was formed from DASA, DORS, DMHDD, and specific programs from DPA and DPH. [12] In 1996, the Savings and Loan Advisory Board became the Board of Savings Institutions. [13] 7/1/05, the name of the Department of Public Aid was changed to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services.

Illinois Administrative Procedure Act

ARTICLE 1. TITLE AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1-1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

Section 1-5 Applicability

- a) This Act applies to every agency as defined in this Act. Beginning January 1, 1978, in case of conflict between the provisions of this Act and the Act creating or conferring power on an agency, this Act shall control. If, however, an agency (or its predecessor in the case of an agency that has been consolidated or reorganized) has existing procedures on July 1, 1977, specifically for contested cases or licensing, those existing provisions control, except that this exception respecting contested cases and licensing does not apply if the Act creating or conferring power on the agency adopts by express reference the provisions of this Act. Where the Act creating or conferring power on an agency establishes administrative procedures not covered by this Act, those procedures shall remain in effect.
- b) The provisions of this Act do not apply to (i) preliminary hearings, investigations, or practices where no final determinations affecting State funding are made by the State Board of Education, (ii) legal opinions issued under Section 2-3.7 of the School Code, (iii) as to State colleges and universities, their disciplinary and grievance proceedings, academic irregularity and capricious grading proceedings, and admission standards and procedures, and (iv) the class specifications for positions and individual position descriptions prepared and maintained under the Personnel Code. Those class specifications shall, however, be made reasonably available to the public for inspection and copying. The provisions of this Act do not apply to hearings under Section 20 of the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act.
- c) Section 5-35 of this Act relating to procedures for rulemaking does not apply to the following:
 - 1) Rules adopted by the Pollution Control Board that, in accordance with Section 7.2 of the Environmental Protection Act, are identical in substance to federal regulations or amendments to those regulations implementing the following: Sections 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, and 9003 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; Section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980; Sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d), 402(b)(8), and 402(b)(9) of the Federal

- Water Pollution Control Act; and Sections 1412(b), 1414(c), 1417(a), 1421, and 1445(a) of the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- 2) Rules adopted by the Pollution Control Board that establish or amend standards for the emission of hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide from gasoline powered motor vehicles subject to inspection under the Vehicle Emissions Inspection Law of 2005 or its predecessor laws.
 - 3) Procedural rules adopted by the Pollution Control Board governing requests for exceptions under Section 14.2 of the Environmental Protection Act.
 - 4) The Pollution Control Board's grant, pursuant to an adjudicatory determination, of an adjusted standard for persons who can justify an adjustment consistent with subsection (a) of Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act.
 - 5) Rules adopted by the Pollution Control Board that are identical in substance to the regulations adopted by the Office of the State Fire Marshal under clause (ii) of paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of Section 2 of the Gasoline Storage Act.
- d) Pay rates established under Section 8a of the Personnel Code shall be amended or repealed pursuant to the process set forth in Section 5-50 within 30 days after it becomes necessary to do so due to a conflict between the rates and the terms of a collective bargaining agreement covering the compensation of an employee subject to that Code.
 - e) Section 10-45 of this Act shall not apply to any hearing, proceeding, or investigation conducted under Section 13-515 of the Public Utilities Act.
 - f) Article 10 of this Act does not apply to any hearing, proceeding, or investigation conducted by the State Council for the State of Illinois created under Section 3-3-11.05 of the Unified Code of Corrections or by the Interstate Commission or Adult Offender Supervision created under the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision or by the Interstate Commission for Juveniles created under the Interstate Compact for Juveniles.
 - g) This Act is subject to the provisions of Article XXI of the Public Utilities Act. To the extent that any provision of this Act conflicts with the provisions of that Article XXI, the provisions of that Article XXI control.

Section 1-10 Definitions

As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, terms have the meanings set forth in the following Sections.

Section 1-15 Administrative law judge

"Administrative law judge" means the presiding officer or officers at the initial hearing before each agency and each continuation of that hearing. The term also includes but is not limited to hearing examiners, hearing officers, referees, and arbitrators.

Section 1-20 Agency

"Agency" means each officer, board, commission, and agency created by the Constitution, whether in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of State government, but other than the circuit court; each officer, department, board, commission, agency, institution, authority, university, and body politic and corporate of the State; each administrative unit or corporate outgrowth of the State government that is created by or pursuant to statute, other than units of local government and their officers, school districts, and boards of election commissioners; and each administrative unit or corporate outgrowth of the above and as may be created by executive order of the Governor. "Agency", however, does not include the following:

- 1) The House of Representatives and Senate and their respective standing and service committees, including without limitation the Board of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol and the Architect of the Capitol established under the Legislative Commission Reorganization Act of 1984.
- 2) The Governor.
- 3) The justices and judges of the Supreme and Appellate Courts.
- 4) The Legislative Ethics Commission

Section 1-25 Agency head

"Agency head" means an individual or group of individuals in whom the ultimate legal authority of an agency is vested by any provision of law.

Section 1-30 Contested case

"Contested case" means an adjudicatory proceeding (not including ratemaking, rulemaking, or quasi-legislative, informational, or similar proceedings) in which the individual legal rights, duties, or privileges of a party are required by law to be determined by an agency only after an opportunity for a hearing.

Section 1-35 License

"License" includes the whole or part of any agency permit, certificate, approval, registration, charter, or similar form of permission required by law, but it does not include a license required solely for revenue purposes.

Section 1-40 Licensing

"Licensing" includes the agency process respecting the grant, denial, renewal, revocation, suspension, annulment, withdrawal, or amendment of a license.

Section 1-45 Municipality

"Municipality" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 1-1-2 of the Illinois Municipal Code.

Section 1-50 Order

"Order" means an agency action of particular applicability that determines the legal rights, duties, privileges, immunities, or other legal interests of one or more specific persons.

Section 1-55 Party

"Party" means each person or agency named or admitted as a party or properly seeking and entitled as of right to be admitted as a party.

Section 1-60 Person

"Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental subdivision, or public or private organization of any character other than an agency.

Section 1-65 Ratemaking

"Ratemaking" or "ratemaking activities" means the establishment or review of or other exercise of control over the rates or charges for the products or services of any person, firm, or corporation operating or transacting any business in this State.

Section 1-70 Rule

"Rule" means each agency statement of general applicability that implements, applies, interprets, or prescribes law or policy, but does not include (i) statements concerning only the internal management of an agency and not affecting private rights or procedures available to persons or entities outside the agency, (ii) informal advisory rulings issued under Section 5-150, (iii) intra-agency memoranda, (iv) the prescription of standardized forms, or (v) documents prepared or filed or actions taken by the Legislative Reference Bureau under Section 5.04 of the Legislative Reference Bureau Act.

Section 1-75 Small business

"Small business" means a corporation or a concern, including its affiliates, that is independently owned and operated, not dominant in its field, and employs fewer than 50 full-time employees or has gross annual sales of less than \$4,000,000. For purposes of a specific rule, an agency may define small business to include employment of 50 or more persons if it finds that such a definition is necessary to adapt the rule to the needs and problems of small businesses and organizations.

Section 1-80 Small municipality

"Small municipality" means any municipality of 5,000 or fewer inhabitants and any municipality of more than 5,000 inhabitants that employs fewer than 50 persons full-time. For purposes of a specific rule, an agency may define small municipality to include employment of more than 50

persons if it finds that such a definition is necessary to adapt the rule to the needs and problems of small municipalities.

Section 1-85 Not for profit corporation

"Not for profit corporation" means a corporation organized under the General Not For Profit Corporation Act of 1986 that is not dominant in its field and employs fewer than 50 full-time employees or has gross annual sales of less than \$4,000,000. For purposes of a specific rule, an agency may define a not for profit corporation to include employment of 50 or more persons if it finds that such a definition is necessary to adapt the rule to the needs and problems of not for profit corporations.

Section 1-90 Rulemaking

- a) "Rulemaking" means the process and required documentation for the adoption of Illinois Administrative Code text.
- b) Required documentation.
 - 1) At the time of original proposal, rulemaking documentation must consist of a notice page and new, amendatory, or repealed text. New, repealed, and amendatory text must be depicted in the manner required by Secretary of State rule. Amendatory rulemakings must indicate text deletion by striking through all text that is to be omitted and must indicate text addition by underlining all new text.
 - 2) At the time of adoption, documentation must also include pages indicating the text of the new rule, without striking and underlining, for inclusion in the official Secretary of State records, the certification required under Section 5-65(a), and any additional documentation required by Secretary of State rule.
 - 3) For a required rulemaking adopted under Section 5-15, an emergency rulemaking under Section 5-45, or a peremptory rulemaking under Section 5-50, the documentation requirements of paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this Section apply at the time of adoption.
- c) "Background text" means existing text of the Illinois Administrative Code that is part of a rulemaking but is not being amended by the rulemaking. Background text in rulemaking documentation shall match the current text of the Illinois Administrative Code.
- d) No material that was originally proposed in one rulemaking may be combined with another proposed rulemaking that was initially published without that material. However, this does not preclude separate rulemakings from being combined for publication at the time of adoption as authorized by Secretary of State rule.

ARTICLE 5. RULEMAKING PROVISIONS

Section 5-5 Applicability

All rules of agencies shall be adopted in accordance with this Article.

Section 5-6 Rulemaking Conditions

All rulemaking authority exercised on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly is conditioned on the rules being adopted in accordance with all provisions of this Act and all rules and procedures of the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR); any purported rule not so adopted, for whatever reason, including without limitation a decision of a court of competent jurisdiction holding any part of this Act or the rules or procedures of JCAR invalid, is unauthorized.

Section 5-10 Adoption and availability of rules

- a) In addition to other rulemaking requirements imposed by law, each agency shall (i) adopt rules of practice setting forth the nature and requirements of all formal hearings and (ii) make available for public inspection all rules adopted by the agency in the discharge of its functions.
- b) Each agency shall make available for public inspection all final orders, decisions, and opinions, except those deemed confidential by State or federal statute and any trade secrets.
- c) No agency rule is valid or effective against any person or party, nor may it be invoked by the agency for any purpose, until it has been made available for public inspection and filed with the Secretary of State as required by this Act. No agency, however, shall assert the invalidity of a rule that it has adopted under this Act when an opposing party has relied upon the rule.
- d) Rulemaking that creates or expands a State mandate on units of local government, school districts, or community college districts is subject to the State Mandates Act. The required Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives shall be published in the Illinois Register at the same time that the first notice under Section 5-40 is published or when the rule is published under Section 5-45 or 5-50.

Section 5-15 Required rules

- a) Each agency shall maintain as rules the following:
 - 1) A current description of the agency's organization with necessary charts depicting that organization.
 - 2) The current procedures by which the public can obtain information or make submissions or requests on subjects, programs, and activities of the agency. Requests for copies of agency rules shall not be deemed Freedom of Information Act requests unless so labeled by the requestor.

- 3) Tables of contents, indices, reference tables, and other materials to aid users in finding and using the agency's collection of rules currently in force.
 - 4) A current description of the agency's rulemaking procedures with necessary flow charts depicting those procedures.
 - 5) Any rules adopted under this Section in accordance with Sections 5-75 and 10-20 of this Act.
- b) The rules required to be filed by this Section may be adopted, amended, or repealed and filed as provided in this Section instead of any other provisions or requirements of this Act. The rules required by this Section may be adopted, amended, or repealed by filing a certified copy with the Secretary of State under subsections (a) and (b) of Section 5-65 and may become effective immediately.

Section 5-20 Implementing discretionary powers

Each rule that implements a discretionary power to be exercised by an agency shall include the standards by which the agency shall exercise the power. The standards shall be stated as precisely and clearly as practicable under the conditions to inform fully those persons affected.

Section 5-25 Ratemaking

Every agency that is empowered by law to engage in ratemaking activities shall establish by rule, not inconsistent with the provisions of law establishing its ratemaking jurisdiction, the practice and procedures to be followed in ratemaking activities before the agency.

Section 5-30 Regulatory flexibility

When an agency proposes a new rule or an amendment to an existing rule that may have an impact on small businesses, not for profit corporations, or small municipalities, the agency shall do each of the following:

- a) The agency shall consider each of the following methods for reducing the impact of the rulemaking on small businesses, not for profit corporations, or small municipalities. The agency shall reduce the impact by utilizing one or more of the following methods if it finds that the methods are legal and feasible in meeting the statutory objectives that are the basis of the proposed rulemaking.
 - 1) Establish less stringent compliance or reporting requirements in the rule for small businesses, not for profit corporations, or small municipalities.
 - 2) Establish less stringent schedules or deadlines in the rule for compliance or reporting requirements for small businesses, not for profit corporations, or small municipalities.
 - 3) Consolidate or simplify the rule's compliance or reporting requirements for small businesses, not for profit corporations, or small municipalities.
 - 4) Establish performance standards to replace design or operational standards in the rule for small businesses, not for profit corporations, or small municipalities.

- 5) Exempt small businesses, not for profit corporations, or small municipalities from any or all requirements of the rule.
- b) Before or during the notice period required under subsection (b) of Section 5-40, the agency shall provide an opportunity for small businesses, not for profit corporations, or small municipalities to participate in the rulemaking process. The agency shall utilize one or more of the following techniques. These techniques are in addition to other rulemaking requirements imposed by this Act or by any other Act.
 - 1) The inclusion in any advance notice of possible rulemaking of a statement that the rule may have an impact on small businesses, not for profit corporations, or small municipalities.
 - 2) The publication of a notice of rulemaking in publications likely to be obtained by small businesses, not for profit corporations, or small municipalities.
 - 3) The direct notification of interested small businesses, not for profit corporations, or small municipalities.
 - 4) The conduct of public hearings concerning the impact of the rule on small businesses, not for profit corporations, or small municipalities.
 - 5) The use of special hearing or comment procedures to reduce the cost or complexity of participation in the rulemaking by small businesses, not for profit corporations, or small municipalities.
- c) Before the notice period required under subsection (b) of Section 5-40, the Secretary of State shall provide to the Business Assistance Office of the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs a copy of any proposed rules or amendments accepted for publication. The Business Assistance Office shall prepare an impact analysis of the rule describing the rule's effect on small businesses whenever the Office believes, in its discretion, that an analysis is warranted or whenever requested to do so by 25 interested persons, an association representing at least 100 interested persons, the Governor, a unit of local government, or the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules. The impact analysis shall be completed within the notice period as described in subsection (b) of Section 5-40. Upon completion of the analysis the Business Assistance Office shall submit this analysis to the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules, any interested person who requested the analysis, and the agency proposing the rule. The impact analysis shall contain the following:
 - 1) A summary of the projected reporting, recordkeeping, and other compliance requirements of the proposed rule.
 - 2) A description of the types and an estimate of the number of small businesses to which the proposed rule will apply.
 - 3) An estimate of the economic impact that the regulation will have on the various types of small businesses affected by the rulemaking.
 - 4) A description or listing of alternatives to the proposed rule that would minimize the economic impact of the rule. The alternatives must be consistent with the stated objectives of the applicable statutes and regulations.

Section 5-35 Procedure for rulemaking

- a) Before the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule, each agency shall accomplish the actions required by Section 5-40, 5-45, or 5-50, whichever is applicable.
- b) No action by any agency to adopt, amend, or repeal a rule after this Act has become applicable to the agency shall be valid unless taken in compliance with this Section. A proceeding to contest any rule on the ground of non-compliance with the procedural requirements of this Section must be commenced within 2 years from the effective date of the rule.
- c) The rulemaking procedures of this Article 5 do not apply to a matter relating solely to agency management or personnel practices or to public property, loans, or contracts.

Section 5-40 General rulemaking

- a) In all rulemaking to which Sections 5-45 and 5-50 do not apply, each agency shall comply with this Section.
- b) Each agency shall give at least 45 days' notice of its intended action to the general public. This first notice period shall commence on the first day the notice appears in the Illinois Register. The first notice shall include all the following:
 - 1) The text of the proposed rule, the old and new materials of a proposed amendment, or the text of the provision to be repealed.
 - 2) The specific statutory citation upon which the proposed rule, the proposed amendment to a rule, or the proposed repeal of a rule is based and by which it is authorized.
 - 3) A complete description of the subjects and issues involved.
 - 3.5) A descriptive title or other description of any published study or research report used in developing the rule, the identity of the person who performed such study, and a description of where the public may obtain a copy of any such study or research report. If the study was performed by an agency or by a person or entity that contracted with the agency for the performance of the study, the agency shall also make copies of the underlying data available to members of the public upon request if the data are not protected from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.
 - 4) For all proposed rules and proposed amendments to rules, an initial regulatory flexibility analysis containing a description of the types of small businesses subject to the rule; a brief description of the proposed reporting, bookkeeping, and other procedures required for compliance with the rule; and a description of the types of professional skills necessary for compliance.
 - 5) The time, place, and manner in which interested persons may present their views and comments concerning the proposed rulemaking. During the first notice period, the agency shall accept from any interested persons

data, views, arguments, or comments. These may, in the discretion of the agency, be submitted either orally or in writing or both. The notice published in the Illinois Register shall indicate the manner selected by the agency for the submissions. The agency shall consider all submissions received. The agency shall hold a public hearing on the proposed rulemaking during the first notice period if (i) during the first notice period, the agency finds that a public hearing would facilitate the submission of views and comments that might not otherwise be submitted or (ii) the agency receives a request for a public hearing, within the first 14 days after publication of the notice of proposed rulemaking in the Illinois Register, from 25 interested persons, an association representing at least 100 interested persons, the Governor, the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules, or a unit of local government that may be affected. At the public hearing, the agency shall allow interested persons to present views and comments on the proposed rulemaking. A public hearing in response to a request for a hearing may not be held less than 20 days after the publication of the notice of proposed rulemaking in the Illinois Register unless notice of the public hearing is included in the notice of proposed rulemaking. A public hearing on proposed rulemaking may not be held less than 5 days before submission of the notice required under subsection (c) of this Section to the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules. Each agency may prescribe reasonable rules for the conduct of public hearings on proposed rulemaking to prevent undue repetition at the hearings. The hearings must be open to the public and recorded by stenographic or mechanical means. At least one agency representative shall be present during the hearing who is qualified to respond to general questions from the public regarding the agency's proposal and the rulemaking process.

- c) Each agency shall provide additional notice of the proposed rulemaking to the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules. The period commencing on the day written notice is received by the Joint Committee shall be known as the second notice period and shall expire 45 days thereafter unless before that time the agency and the Joint Committee have agreed to extend the second notice period beyond 45 days for a period not to exceed an additional 45 days or unless the agency has received a statement of objection from the Joint Committee or notification from the Joint Committee that no objection will be issued. The written notice to the Joint Committee shall include (i) the text and location of any changes made to the proposed rulemaking during the first notice period in a form prescribed by the Joint Committee; (ii) for all proposed rules and proposed amendments to rules, a final regulatory flexibility analysis containing a summary of issues raised by small businesses during the first notice period and a description of actions taken on any alternatives to the proposed rule suggested by small businesses during the first notice period, including reasons for rejecting any alternatives not utilized; and (iii) if a written request has been made by the Joint Committee within 30 days after initial notice appears in the Illinois Register under

subsection (b) of this Section, an analysis of the economic and budgetary effects of the proposed rulemaking. After commencement of the second notice period, no substantive change may be made to a proposed rulemaking unless it is made in response to an objection or suggestion of the Joint Committee. The agency shall also send a copy of the final regulatory flexibility analysis to each small business that has presented views or comments on the proposed rulemaking during the first notice period and to any other interested person who requests a copy. The agency may charge a reasonable fee for providing the copies to cover postage and handling costs.

- d) After the expiration of the second notice period, after notification from the Joint Committee that no objection will be issued, or after a response by the agency to a statement of objections issued by the Joint Committee, whichever is applicable, the agency shall file, under Section 5-65, a certified copy of each rule, modification, or repeal of any rule adopted by it. The copy shall be published in the Illinois Register. Each rule hereafter adopted under this Section is effective upon filing unless a later effective date is required by statute or is specified in the rulemaking.
- e) No rule or modification or repeal of any rule may be adopted, or filed with the Secretary of State, more than one year after the date the first notice period for the rulemaking under subsection (b) commenced. Any period during which the rulemaking is prohibited from being filed under Section 5-115 shall not be considered in calculating this one-year time period.

Section 5-45 Emergency rulemaking

- a) "Emergency" means the existence of any situation that any agency finds reasonably constitutes a threat to the public interest, safety, or welfare.
- b) If any agency finds that an emergency exists that requires adoption of a rule upon fewer days than is required by Section 5-40 and states in writing its reasons for that finding, the agency may adopt an emergency rule without prior notice or hearing upon filing a notice of emergency rulemaking with the Secretary of State under Section 5-70. The notice shall include the text of the emergency rule and shall be published in the Illinois Register. Consent orders or other court orders adopting settlements negotiated by an agency may be adopted under this Section. Subject to applicable constitutional or statutory provisions, an emergency rule becomes effective immediately upon filing under Section 5-65 or at a stated date less than 10 days thereafter. The agency's finding and a statement of the specific reasons for the finding shall be filed with the rule. The agency shall take reasonable and appropriate measures to make emergency rules known to the persons who may be affected by them.
- c) An emergency rule may be effective for a period of not longer than 150 days, but the agency's authority to adopt an identical rule under Section 5-40 is not precluded. No emergency rule may be adopted more than once in any 24 month period, except that this limitation on the number of emergency rules that may be adopted in a 24 month period does not apply to (i) emergency rules that make

additions to and deletions from the Drug Manual under Section 5-5.16 of the Illinois Public Aid Code or the generic drug formulary under Section 3.14 of the Illinois Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act or (ii) emergency rules adopted by the Pollution Control Board before July 1, 1997 to implement portions of the Livestock Management Facilities Act, (iii) emergency rules adopted by the Illinois Department of Public Health under subsections (a) through (i) of Section 2 of the Department of Public Health Act when necessary to protect the public's health, or (iv) emergency rules adopted pursuant to subsection (n) of this Section. Two or more emergency rules having substantially the same purpose and effect shall be deemed to be a single rule for purposes of this Section.

- d) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the State's fiscal year 1999 budget, emergency rules to implement any provision of Public Act 90-587 or 90-588 or any other budget initiative for fiscal year 1999 may be adopted in accordance with this Section by the agency charged with administering that provision or initiative, except that the 24-month limitation on the adoption of emergency rules and the provisions of Sections 5-115 and 5-125 do not apply to rules adopted under this subsection (d). The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (d) shall be deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
- e) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the State's fiscal year 2000 budget, emergency rules to implement any provision of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly or any other budget initiative for fiscal year 2000 may be adopted in accordance with this Section by the agency charged with administering that provision or initiative, except that the 24-month limitation on the adoption of emergency rules and the provisions of Sections 5-115 and 5-125 do not apply to rules adopted under this subsection (e). The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (e) shall be deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
- f) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the State's fiscal year 2001 budget, emergency rules to implement any provision of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly or any other budget initiative for fiscal year 2001 may be adopted in accordance with this Section by the agency charged with administering that provision or initiative, except that the 24-month limitation on the adoption of emergency rules and the provisions of Sections 5-115 and 5-125 do not apply to rules adopted under this subsection (f). The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (f) shall be deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
- g) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the State's fiscal year 2002 budget, emergency rules to implement any provision of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly or any other budget initiative for fiscal year 2002 may be adopted in accordance with this Section by the agency charged with administering that provision or initiative, except that the 24-month limitation on the adoption of emergency rules and the provisions of Sections 5-115 and 5-125 do not apply to rules adopted under this subsection (g). The

- adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (g) shall be deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
- h) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the State's fiscal year 2003 budget, emergency rules to implement any provision of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly or any other budget initiative for fiscal year 2003 may be adopted in accordance with this Section by the agency charged with administering that provision or initiative, except that the 24-month limitation on the adoption of emergency rules and the provisions of Sections 5-115 and 5-125 do not apply to rules adopted under this subsection (h). The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (h) shall be deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
 - i) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the State's fiscal year 2004 budget, emergency rules to implement any provision of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly or any other budget initiative for fiscal year 2004 may be adopted in accordance with this Section by the agency charged with administering that provision or initiative, except that the 24-month limitation on the adoption of emergency rules and the provisions of Sections 5-115 and 5-125 do not apply to rules adopted under this subsection (i). The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (i) shall be deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
 - j) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of the State's fiscal year 2005 budget as provided under the Fiscal Year 2005 Budget Implementation (Human Services) Act, emergency rules to implement any provision of the Fiscal Year 2005 Budget Implementation (Human Services) Act may be adopted in accordance with this Section by the agency charged with administering that provision, except that the 24-month limitation on the adoption of emergency rules and the provisions of Sections 5-115 and 5-125 do not apply to rules adopted under this subsection (j). The Department of Public Aid may also adopt rules under this subsection (j) necessary to administer the Illinois Public Aid Code and the Children's Health Insurance Program Act. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (j) shall be deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
 - (k) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of the State's fiscal year 2006 budget, emergency rules to implement any provision of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly or any other budget initiative for fiscal year 2006 may be adopted in accordance with this Section by the agency charged with administering that provision or initiative, except that the 24-month limitation on the adoption of emergency rules and the provisions of Sections 5-115 and 5-125 do not apply to rules adopted under this subsection (k). The Department of Healthcare and Family Services may also adopt rules under this subsection (k) necessary to administer the Illinois Public Aid Code, the Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief and Pharmaceutical Assistance Act, the Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Prescription Drug Discount Program Act (now the Illinois Prescription Drug

Discount Program Act), and the Children's Health Insurance Program Act. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (k) shall be deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.

- (l) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of the State's fiscal year 2007 budget, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services may adopt emergency rules during fiscal year 2007, including rules effective July 1, 2007, in accordance with this subsection to the extent necessary to administer the Department's responsibilities with respect to amendments to the State plans and Illinois waivers approved by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services necessitated by the requirements of Title XIX and Title XXI of the federal Social Security Act. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (l) shall be deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
- (m) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of the State's fiscal year 2008 budget, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services may adopt emergency rules during fiscal year 2008, including rules effective July 1, 2008, in accordance with this subsection to the extent necessary to administer the Department's responsibilities with respect to amendments to the State plans and Illinois waivers approved by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services necessitated by the requirements of Title XIX and Title XXI of the federal Social Security Act. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (m) shall be deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.
- (n) In order to provide for the expeditious and timely implementation of the provisions of the State's fiscal year 2010 budget, emergency rules to implement any provision of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly or any other budget initiative authorized by the 96th General Assembly for fiscal year 2010 may be adopted in accordance with this Section by the agency charged with administering that provision or initiative. The adoption of emergency rules authorized by this subsection (n) shall be deemed to be necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare. The rulemaking authority granted in this subsection (n) shall apply only to rules promulgated during Fiscal Year 2010.

Section 5-46 (Repealed)

Section 5-46.1 Emergency rulemaking

- a) The General Assembly finds that the State's current financial situation constitutes an emergency for the purposes of this Act.
- b) Beginning July 1, 1995, agencies may implement the changes made by this amendatory Act of 1995 or other budget reduction initiatives for Fiscal Year 1996 through the use of emergency rules in accordance with the provisions of Section 5-45 of this Act, except that the 24-month limitation on the adoption of similar emergency rules under Section 5-45 and the provisions of Sections 5-115 and 5-125 do not apply to rules adopted to implement changes made by this

amendatory Act of 1995 or other budget reduction initiatives for Fiscal Year 1996.

- c) Agencies may implement the changes made by this amendatory Act of 1996 or other budget reduction initiatives for Fiscal Year 1997 through the use of emergency rules in accordance with the provisions of Section 5-45 of this Act, except that the 24-month limitation on the adoption of similar emergency rules under Section 5-45 and the provisions of Sections 5-115 and 5-125 do not apply to rules adopted to implement changes made by this amendatory Act of 1996 or other budget reduction initiatives for Fiscal Year 1997.

Section 5-46.2

Sec. 5-46.2. Implementation of changes to State Medicaid plan. In order to provide for the timely and expeditious implementation of the federally approved amendment to the Title XIX State Plan as authorized by subsection (r-5) of Section 5A-12.1 of the Illinois Public Aid Code, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services may adopt any rules necessary to implement changes resulting from that amendment to the hospital access improvement payments authorized by Public Act 94-242 and subsection (d) of Section 5A-2 of the Illinois Public Aid Code. The Department is authorized to adopt rules implementing those changes by emergency rulemaking. This emergency rulemaking authority is granted by, and may be exercised only during, the 94th General Assembly.

Section 5-47 (Repealed)

Section 5-50 Peremptory rulemaking

"Peremptory rulemaking" means any rulemaking that is required as a result of federal law, federal rules and regulations, an order of a court, or a collective bargaining agreement pursuant to subsection (d) of Section 1-5, under conditions that preclude compliance with the general rulemaking requirements imposed by Section 5-40 and that preclude the exercise of discretion by the agency as to the content of the rule it is required to adopt. Peremptory rulemaking shall not be used to implement consent orders or other court orders adopting settlements negotiated by the agency. If any agency finds that peremptory rulemaking is necessary and states in writing its reasons for that finding, the agency may adopt peremptory rulemaking upon filing a notice of rulemaking with the Secretary of State under Section 5-70. The notice shall be published in the Illinois Register. A rule adopted under the peremptory rulemaking provisions of this Section becomes effective immediately upon filing with the Secretary of State and in the agency's principal office, or at a date required or authorized by the relevant federal law, federal rules and regulations, or court order, as stated in the notice of rulemaking. Notice of rulemaking under this Section shall be published in the Illinois Register, shall specifically refer to the appropriate State or federal court order or federal law, rules, and regulations, and shall be in a form as the Secretary of State may reasonably prescribe by rule. The agency shall file the notice of peremptory rulemaking within 30 days after a change in rules is required. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services may adopt peremptory rulemaking under the terms and conditions of this Section to implement final payments included in a State Medicaid Plan

Amendment approved by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services of the United State Department of Health and Human Services and authorized under Section 5A-12.2 of the Illinois Public Aid Code, and to adjust hospital provider assessments as Medicaid Provider-specific Taxes permitted by Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act and authorized under Section 5A-2 of the Illinois Public Aid Code.

Section 5-55 Automatic repeal of rules

A rule may provide for its automatic repeal on a date specified in the rule. The repeal shall be effective on the date specified, provided that notice of the repeal is published in the Illinois Register not less than 30 nor more than 60 days before the effective date of the repeal. This Section does not apply to any rules filed under Section 5-45.

Section 5-60 Regulatory agenda

An agency shall submit for publication in the Illinois Register by January 1 and July 1 of each year a regulatory agenda to elicit public comments concerning any rule that the agency is considering proposing but for which no notice of proposed rulemaking activity has been submitted to the Illinois Register. A regulatory agenda shall consist of summaries of those rules. Each summary shall, in less than 2,000 words, contain the following when practicable:

- 1) A description of the rule.
- 2) The statutory authority the agency is exercising.
- 3) A schedule of the dates for any hearings, meetings, or other opportunities for public participation in the development of the rule.
- 4) The date the agency anticipates submitting a notice of proposed rulemaking activity, if known.
- 5) The name, address, and telephone number of the agency representative who is knowledgeable about the rule, from whom any information may be obtained, and to whom written comments may be submitted concerning the rule.
- 6) A statement whether the rule will affect small businesses, not for profit corporations, or small municipalities as defined in this Act.
- 7) Any other information that may serve the public interest. Nothing in this Section shall preclude an agency from adopting a rule that has not been summarized in a regulatory agenda or from adopting a rule different than one summarized in a regulatory agenda if in the agency head's best judgment it is necessary. If an agency finds that a situation exists that requires adoption of a rule that was not summarized on either of the 2nd most recent regulatory agendas, it shall state its reasons in writing together with the facts that form their basis upon filing the notice of proposed rulemaking with the Secretary of State under Section 5-40. Nothing in this Section shall require an agency to adopt a rule summarized in a regulatory agenda. The Secretary of State shall adopt rules necessary for the publication of a regulatory agenda, including but not limited to standard submission forms and deadlines.

Section 5-65 Filing of rules

- a) Each agency shall file in the office of the Secretary of State and in the agency's principal office a certified copy of each rule and modification or repeal of any rule adopted by it. The Secretary of State and the agency shall each keep a permanent register of the rules open to public inspection. Whenever a rule or modification or repeal of any rule is filed with the Secretary of State, the Secretary shall send a certified copy of the rule, modification or repeal, within 3 working days after it is filed, to the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules.
- b) Concurrent with the filing of any rule under this Section, the filing agency shall submit to the Secretary of State for publication in the next available issue of the Illinois Register a notice of adopted rules. The notice shall include the following:
 - 1) The text of the adopted rule, including the full text of the new rule (if the material is a new rule), the full text of the rule or rules as amended (if the material is an amendment to a rule or rules), or the notice of repeal (if the material is a repealer).
 - 2) The name, address, and telephone number of an individual who will be available to answer questions and provide information to the public concerning the adopted rules.
 - 3) Other information that the Secretary of State may by rule require in the interest of informing the public.

Section 5-70 Form and publication of notices

- a) The Secretary of State may prescribe reasonable rules concerning the form of documents to be filed with the Secretary of State and may refuse to accept for filing certified copies that do not comply with the rules. In addition, the Secretary of State shall publish and maintain the Illinois Register and may prescribe reasonable rules setting forth the manner in which agencies shall submit notices required by this Act for publication in the Illinois Register. The Illinois Register shall be published at least once each week on the same day (unless that day is an official State holiday, in which case the Illinois Register shall be published on the next following business day) and sent to subscribers who subscribe for the publication with the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State may charge a subscription price to subscribers that covers mailing and publication costs.
- b) The Secretary of State shall accept for publication in the Illinois Register all Pollution Control Board documents, including but not limited to Board opinions, the results of Board determinations concerning adjusted standards proceedings, notices of petitions for individual adjusted standards, results of Board determinations concerning the necessity for economic impact studies, restricted status lists, hearing notices, and any other documents related to the activities of the Pollution Control Board that the Board deems appropriate for publication.

Section 5-75 Incorporation by reference

- a) An agency may incorporate by reference, in its rules adopted under Section 5-35, rules, regulations, standards, and guidelines of an agency of the United States or a nationally or state recognized organization or association without publishing the incorporated material in full. The reference in the agency rules must fully identify the incorporated matter by publisher address and date in order to specify how a copy of the material may be obtained and must state that the rule, regulation, standard, or guideline does not include any later amendments or editions. An agency may incorporate by reference these matters in its rules only if the agency, organization, or association originally issuing the matter makes copies readily available to the public. This Section does not apply to any agency internal manual. For any law imposing taxes on or measured by income, the Department of Revenue may promulgate rules that include incorporations by reference of federal rules or regulations without identifying the incorporated matter by date and without including a statement that the incorporation does not include later amendments.
- b) Use of the incorporation by reference procedure under this Section shall be reviewed by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules during the rulemaking process as set forth in this Act.
- c) The agency adopting a rule, regulation, standard, or guideline under this Section shall maintain a copy of the referenced rule, regulation, standard, or guideline in at least one of its principal offices and shall make it available to the public upon request for inspection and copying at no more than cost. Requests for copies of materials incorporated by reference shall not be deemed Freedom of Information Act requests unless so labeled by the requestor. The agency shall designate by rule the agency location at which incorporated materials are maintained and made available to the public for inspection and copying. These rules may be adopted under the procedures in Section 5-15. In addition, the agency may include the designation of the agency location of incorporated materials in a rulemaking under Section 5-35, but emergency and preemptory rulemaking procedures may not be used solely for this purpose.

Section 5-80 Publication of rules

- a) The Secretary of State shall, by rule, prescribe a uniform system for the codification of rules. The Secretary of State shall also, by rule, establish a schedule for compliance with the uniform codification system. The Secretary of State shall not adopt any codification system or schedule under this subsection without the approval of the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules. Approval by the Joint Committee shall be conditioned solely upon establishing that the proposed codification system and schedule are compatible with existing electronic data processing equipment and programs maintained by and for the General Assembly. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit an agency from adopting rules in compliance with the codification system earlier than specified in the schedule.

- b) Each rule proposed in compliance with the codification system shall be reviewed by the Secretary of State before the expiration of the public notice period under subsection (b) of Section 5-40. The Secretary of State shall cooperate with agencies in the Secretary of State's review to insure that the purposes of the codification system are accomplished. The Secretary of State shall have the authority to make changes in the numbering and location of the rule in the codification scheme if those changes do not affect the meaning of the rules. The Secretary of State may recommend changes in the sectioning and headings proposed by the agency and suggest grammatical and technical changes to correct errors. The Secretary of State may add notes concerning the statutory authority, dates proposed and adopted, and other similar notes to the text of the rules, if the notes are not supplied by the agency. This review by the Secretary of State shall be for the purpose of insuring the uniformity of and compliance with the codification system. The Secretary of State shall prepare indexes by agency, subject matter, and statutory authority and any other necessary indexes, tables, and other aids for locating rules to assist the public in the use of the Code.
- c) The Secretary of State shall make available to the agency and the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules copies of the changes in the numbering and location of the rule in the codification scheme, the recommended changes in the sectioning and headings, and the suggestions made concerning the correction of grammatical and technical errors or other suggested changes. The agency, in the notice required by subsection (c) of Section 5-40, shall provide to the Joint Committee a response to the recommendations of the Secretary of State including any reasons for not adopting the recommendations.
- d) If a reorganization of agencies, transfer of functions between agencies, or abolishment of agencies by executive order or law affects rules on file with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State shall notify the Governor, the Attorney General, and the agencies involved of the effects upon the rules on file. If the Governor or the agencies involved do not respond to the Secretary of State's notice within 45 days by instructing the Secretary of State to delete or transfer the rules, the Secretary of State may delete or place the rules under the appropriate agency for the purpose of insuring the consistency of the codification scheme and shall notify the Governor, the Attorney General, and the agencies involved.
- e) (Blank).
- f) The Secretary of State shall ensure that the Illinois Administrative Code is published and made available to the public in a form that is updated at least annually. The Code shall contain the complete text of all rules of all State agencies filed with the Secretary's office and effective on October 1, 1984, or later and the indexes, tables, and other aids for locating rules prepared by the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall design the Illinois Register to supplement the Code. The Secretary of State shall ensure that copies of the Illinois Register are available to the public and governmental entities and agencies. If the Secretary of State determines that the Secretary's office will publish and distribute either the Register or the Code, the Secretary shall make copies available to the public at a reasonable fee, established by the Secretary by rule, and shall make copies

available to governmental entities and agencies at a price covering publication and mailing costs only. The Secretary of State shall make the electronically stored database of the Illinois Register and the Code available in accordance with this Section and Section 5.08 of the Legislative Information System Act.

- g) The publication of a rule in the Code or in the Illinois Register as an adopted rule shall establish a rebuttable presumption that the rule was duly filed and that the text of the rule as published in the Code is the text of the rule as adopted. Publication of the text of a rule in any other location whether by the agency or some other person shall not be taken as establishing such a presumption. Judicial or official notice shall be taken of the text of each rule published in the Code or Register.
- h) The codification system, the indexes, tables, and other aids for locating rules prepared by the Secretary of State, notes, and other materials developed under this Section in connection with the publication of the Illinois Administrative Code and the Illinois Register shall be the official compilations of the administrative rules of Illinois and shall be entirely in the public domain for purposes of federal copyright law.
- i) The Legislative Information System shall maintain on its electronic data processing equipment the complete text of the Illinois Register and Illinois Administrative Code created in compliance with this Act. This electronic information shall be made available for use in the publication of the Illinois Register and Illinois Administrative Code by the Secretary of State if the Secretary determines that his office will publish these materials as authorized by subsection (f).
- j) The Legislative Information System, upon consultation with the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and the Secretary of State, shall make the electronically stored database of the Illinois Register and the Illinois Administrative Code available in an electronically stored medium to those who request it. The Legislative Information System shall establish and charge a reasonable fee for providing the electronic information. Amounts received under this Section shall be deposited into the General Assembly Computer Equipment Revolving Fund.

Section 5-85 Correction of rules filed with the Secretary of State

- a) Corrections to a proposed rulemaking that has been published in the Illinois Register but is not yet adopted shall be made pursuant to the rules of the Secretary of State. Corrections to an adopted rulemaking that has been published in the Illinois Register shall be made by initiating a new rulemaking or pursuant to subsection (b).
- b) Expedited corrections to any form of adopted rule that has been published in the Illinois Register shall be made pursuant to the procedures set forth in this subsection (b) and the rules of the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules adopted pursuant to this subsection (b). An agency may request that the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules issue a certification of correction under this subsection (b) to correct: (1) non-substantive errors such as typographical,

clerical, grammatical, printing, copying or other inadvertent errors such as omission of existing or inclusion of previously repealed Illinois Administrative Code text; (2) any omissions or errors that create unintentional discrepancies between adopted rule text and text previously published in the Illinois Register or second notice rule text; or (3) any discrepancies between adopted rule text and agreements certified by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules during the second notice period. In requesting the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules to issue a certification of correction, the agency shall specify which of the above reasons for correction is applicable and shall submit the full affected Section of the Code, indicating both the incorrect text and the agency's proposal for correcting the error. The Joint Committee on Administrative Rules shall verify that the requested correction meets the criteria of this subsection (b), that the public interest will be served and no hardship created by remediation of the error or omission more quickly than could be accomplished by the regular rulemaking process, and that the public notice considerations of this Act are not being unduly circumvented. Upon receiving a certification of correction from the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules, an agency shall file a notice of correction with the Secretary of State for publication in the next available issue of the Illinois Register. Pursuant to agreement between the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and the agency, the effective date of the correction shall be identical to that of the adopted rule being corrected or a specified later date.

The agency shall take reasonable and appropriate measures to make rule corrections known to persons who may be affected by them.

Section 5-90 Joint Committee on Administrative Rules

- a) The Joint Committee on Administrative Rules is established as a legislative support services agency subject to the Legislative Commission Reorganization Act of 1984. When feasible, the agenda of each meeting of the Joint Committee shall be submitted to the Secretary of State to be published at least 5 days before the meeting in the Illinois Register. The Joint Committee may also weekly, or as often as necessary, submit for publication in the Illinois Register lists of the dates on which notices under Section 5-40 were received and the dates on which the proposed rulemakings will be considered. The provisions of this subsection shall not prohibit the Joint Committee from acting upon an item that was not contained in the published agenda.
- b) The Joint Committee may charge reasonable fees for copies of documents or publications to cover the cost of copying or printing. The Joint Committee shall, however, provide copies of documents or publications without cost to agencies that are directly affected by recommendations or findings included in the documents or publications.

Section 5-95 Oaths and affirmations

- a) The Executive Director of the Joint Committee or any designated person may administer oaths or affirmations and take affidavits or depositions of any person.
- b) The Executive Director, upon approval of a majority vote of the Joint Committee, or the presiding officers may subpoena and compel the attendance before the Joint Committee and examine under oath any person. They also may subpoena and compel the production for the Joint Committee of any records, books, papers, contracts, or other documents.
- c) If any person fails to obey a subpoena issued under this Section, the Joint Committee may apply to any circuit court to secure compliance with the subpoena. The failure to comply with the order of the court issued in response thereto shall be punished as a contempt.

Section 5-100 Powers of the Joint Committee

The Joint Committee shall have the following powers under this Act:

- a) The function of the Joint Committee shall be the promotion of adequate and proper rules by agencies and an understanding on the part of the public respecting those rules. This function shall be advisory only, except as provided in Sections 5-115 and 5-125.
- b) The Joint Committee may undertake studies and investigations concerning rulemaking and agency rules.
- c) The Joint Committee shall monitor and investigate agencies' compliance with the provisions of this Act, make periodic investigations of the rulemaking activities of all agencies, and evaluate and report on all rules in terms of their propriety, legal adequacy, relation to statutory authorization, economic and budgetary effects, and public policy.
- d) Hearings and investigations conducted by the Joint Committee under this Act may be held at times and places within the State as the Committee deems necessary.
- e) The Joint Committee may request from any agency an analysis of the following:
 - 1) The effect of a new rule, amendment, or repealer, including any direct economic effect on the persons regulated by the rule; any anticipated effect on the proposing agency's budget and the budgets of other State agencies; and any anticipated effects on State revenues.
 - 2) The agency's evaluation of the submissions presented to the agency under Section 5-40.
 - 3) A description of any modifications from the initially published proposal made in the finally accepted version of the intended rule, amendment, or repealer.
 - 4) The agency's justification and rationale for the intended rule, amendment, or repealer.
- f) Failure of the Joint Committee to object to any proposed rule, amendment, or repealer or any existing rule shall not be construed as implying direct or indirect

approval of the rule or proposed rule, amendment, or repealer by the Joint Committee or the General Assembly.

Section 5-105 Responsibilities of the Joint Committee

The Joint Committee shall have the following responsibilities under this Act:

- a) The Joint Committee shall conduct a systematic and continuing study of the rules and rulemaking process of all State agencies, including those agencies not covered in Section 1-25, for the purpose of improving the rulemaking process, reducing the number and bulk of rules, removing redundancies and unnecessary repetitions, and correcting grammatical, typographical, and similar errors not affecting the construction or meaning of the rules. The Joint Committee shall make recommendations to the appropriate affected agency.
- b) The Joint Committee shall review the statutory authority on which any administrative rule is based.
- c) The Joint Committee shall maintain a review program to study the impact of legislative changes, court rulings, and administrative action on agency rules and rulemaking.
- d) The Joint Committee shall suggest rulemaking by an agency whenever the Joint Committee, in the course of its review of the agency's rules under this Act, determines that the agency's rules are incomplete, inconsistent, or otherwise deficient.

Section 5-110 Responsibilities of the Joint Committee with respect to proposed rules, amendments, or repealers

- a) The Joint Committee shall examine any proposed rule, amendment to a rule, and repeal of a rule to determine whether the proposed rule, amendment to a rule, or repeal of a rule is within the statutory authority upon which it is based; whether the rule, amendment to a rule, or repeal of a rule is in proper form; and whether the notice was given before its adoption, amendment, or repeal and was sufficient to give adequate notice of the purpose and effect of the rule, amendment, or repeal. In addition, the Joint Committee may consider whether the agency has considered alternatives to the rule that are consistent with the stated objectives of both the applicable statutes and regulations and whether the rule is designed to minimize economic impact on small businesses.
- b) If the Joint Committee objects to a proposed rule, amendment to a rule, or repeal of a rule, it shall certify the fact to the issuing agency and include with the certification a statement of its specific objections.
- c) If within the second notice period the Joint Committee certifies its objections to the issuing agency, then that agency shall do one of the following within 90 days after receiving the statement of objection:
 - 1) Modify the proposed rule, amendment, or repealer to meet the Joint Committee's objections.
 - 2) Withdraw the proposed rule, amendment, or repealer in its entirety.

- 3) Refuse to modify or withdraw the proposed rule, amendment, or repealer.
- d) If an agency elects to modify a proposed rule, amendment, or repealer to meet the Joint Committee's objections, it shall make those modifications that are necessary to meet the objections and shall resubmit the rule, amendment, or repealer to the Joint Committee. In addition, the agency shall submit a notice of its election to modify the proposed rule, amendment, or repealer to meet the Joint Committee's objections to the Secretary of State, and the notice shall be published in the first available issue of the Illinois Register, but the agency shall not be required to conduct a public hearing. If the Joint Committee determines that the modifications do not remedy the Joint Committee's objections, it shall so notify the agency in writing and shall submit a copy of that notification to the Secretary of State for publication in the next available issue of the Illinois Register. In addition, the Joint Committee may recommend legislative action as provided in subsection (g) for agency refusals.
- e) If an agency elects to withdraw a proposed rule, amendment, or repealer as a result of the Joint Committee's objections, it shall notify the Joint Committee in writing of its election and shall submit a notice of the withdrawal to the Secretary of State. The notice shall be published in the next available issue of the Illinois Register.
- f) Failure of an agency to respond to the Joint Committee's objections to a proposed rule, amendment, or repealer within the time prescribed in subsection (c) shall constitute withdrawal of the proposed rule, amendment, or repealer in its entirety. The Joint Committee shall submit a notice to that effect to the Secretary of State, and the notice shall be published in the next available issue of the Illinois Register. The Secretary of State shall refuse to accept for filing a certified copy of the proposed rule, amendment, or repealer under the provisions of Section 5-65.
- g) If an agency refuses to modify or withdraw the proposed rule, amendment, or repealer to remedy an objection stated by the Joint Committee, it shall notify the Joint Committee in writing of its refusal and shall submit a notice of refusal to the Secretary of State. The notice shall be published in the next available issue of the Illinois Register. If the Joint Committee decides to recommend legislative action in response to an agency refusal, then the Joint Committee shall have drafted and introduced into either house of the General Assembly appropriate legislation to implement the recommendations of the Joint Committee.
- h) No rule, amendment, or repeal of a rule shall be accepted by the Secretary of State for filing under Section 5-65, if the rulemaking is subject to this Section, until after the agency has responded to the objections of the Joint Committee as provided in this Section.

Section 5-115 Other action by the Joint Committee

- a) If the Joint Committee determines that the adoption and effectiveness of a proposed rule, amendment, or repealer or portion of a proposed rule, amendment, or repealer by an agency would be objectionable under any of the standards for the Joint Committee's review specified in Section 5-100, 5-105, 5-110, 5-120, or

5-130 and would constitute a serious threat to the public interest, safety, or welfare, the Joint Committee may issue a statement to that effect at any time before the proposed rule, amendment, or repealer takes effect. The statement may be issued by the Joint Committee only upon the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the members appointed to the Joint Committee. The Joint Committee, however, may withdraw a statement within 180 days after it is issued upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the members appointed to the Joint Committee. A certified copy of each statement and withdrawal shall be transmitted to the proposing agency and to the Secretary of State for publication in the next available issue of the Illinois Register.

- b) The proposed rule, amendment, or repealer or the portion of the proposed rule, amendment, or repealer to which the Joint Committee has issued a statement under subsection (a) shall not be accepted for filing by the Secretary of State nor take effect unless the statement is withdrawn or a joint resolution is passed as provided in subsection (c). The agency may not enforce or invoke for any reason a proposed rule, amendment, or repealer or any portion thereof that is prohibited from being filed by this subsection.
- c) After the issuance of a statement under subsection (a), any member of the General Assembly may introduce in the General Assembly a joint resolution stating that the General Assembly desires to discontinue the prohibition against the proposed rule, amendment, or repealer or the portion thereof to which the statement was issued being filed and taking effect. If the joint resolution is not passed by both houses of the General Assembly within 180 days after receipt of the statement by the Secretary of State or the statement is not withdrawn as provided in subsection (a), the agency shall be prohibited from filing the proposed rule, amendment, or repealer or the portion thereof and the proposed rule, amendment, or repealer or the portion thereof shall not take effect. The Secretary of State shall not accept for filing the proposed rule, amendment, or repealer or the portion thereof with respect to which the Joint Committee has issued a statement under subsection (a) unless that statement is withdrawn or a joint resolution is passed as provided in this subsection. If the 180-day period expires before passage of the joint resolution, the agency may not file the proposed rule, amendment, or repealer or the portion thereof as adopted and it shall not take effect.
- d) If a statement is issued under this Section, then, in response to an objection or suggestion of the Joint Committee, the agency may propose changes to the proposed rule, amendment, or repealer or portion of a proposed rule, amendment, or repealer. If the agency proposes changes, it must provide additional notice to the Joint Committee under the same terms and conditions and shall be subject to the same requirements and limitations as those set forth for a second notice period under subsection (c) of Section 5-40.

Section 5-120 Responsibilities of the Joint Committee with respect to emergency, peremptory, and other existing rules

- a) The Joint Committee may examine any rule to determine whether the rule is within the statutory authority upon which it is based and whether the rule is in proper form.
- b) If the Joint Committee objects to a rule, it shall, within 5 days of the objection, certify the fact to the adopting agency and include within the certification a statement of its specific objections.
- c) Within 90 days after receiving the certification, the agency shall do one of the following:
 - 1) Notify the Joint Committee that it has elected to amend the rule to meet the Joint Committee's objection.
 - 2) Notify the Joint Committee that it has elected to repeal the rule.
 - 3) Notify the Joint Committee that it refuses to amend or repeal the rule.
- d) If the agency elects to amend a rule to meet the Joint Committee's objections, it shall notify the Joint Committee in writing and shall initiate rulemaking procedures for that purpose by giving notice as required by Section 5-35. The Joint Committee shall give priority to rules so amended when setting its agenda.
- e) If the agency elects to repeal a rule as a result of the Joint Committee's objections, it shall notify the Joint Committee in writing of its election and shall initiate rulemaking procedures for that purpose by giving notice as required by Section 5-35.
- f) If the agency elects to amend or repeal a rule as a result of the Joint Committee's objections, it shall complete the process within 180 days after giving notice in the Illinois Register.
- g) Failure of the agency to respond to the Joint Committee's objections to a rule within the time prescribed in subsection (c) shall constitute a refusal to amend or repeal the rule.
- h) If an agency refuses to amend or repeal a rule to remedy an objection stated by the Joint Committee, it shall notify the Joint Committee in writing of its refusal and shall submit a notice of refusal to the Secretary of State. The notice shall be published in the next available issue of the Illinois Register. If the Joint Committee, in response to an agency refusal, decides to suspend the rule, then it may do so pursuant to Section 5-125.

Section 5-125 Other Joint Committee action with respect to emergency or peremptory rulemaking

- a) If the Joint Committee determines that a rule or portion of a rule adopted under Section 5-45 or 5-50 is objectionable under any of the standards for the Joint Committee's review specified in Section 5-100, 5-105, 5-110, 5-120, or 5-130 and constitutes a serious threat to the public interest, safety, or welfare, the Joint Committee may issue a statement to that effect. The statement may be issued by the Joint Committee only upon the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the members

appointed to the Joint Committee. The Joint Committee, however, may withdraw a statement within 180 days after it is issued upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the members appointed to the Joint Committee. A certified copy of each statement and withdrawal shall be transmitted to the affected agency and to the Secretary of State for publication in the next available issue of the Illinois Register. Within 30 days of transmittal of the statement to the agency, the agency shall notify the Joint Committee in writing whether it has elected to repeal or amend the rule. Failure of the agency to notify the Joint Committee and Secretary of State within 30 days constitutes a decision by the agency to not repeal the rule.

- b) The effectiveness of the rule or the portion of a rule shall be suspended immediately upon receipt of the certified statement by the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall indicate the suspension prominently and clearly on the face of the affected rule or the portion of a rule filed in the Office of the Secretary of State. Rules or portions of rules suspended under this subsection shall not become effective again unless the statement is withdrawn as provided in subsection (a) or unless within 180 days from receipt of the statement by the Secretary of State, the General Assembly discontinues the suspension by joint resolution under subsection (c). The agency may not enforce, or invoke for any reason, a rule or portion of a rule that has been suspended under this subsection. During the 180-day period, the agency may not file, nor may the Secretary of State accept for filing, any rule that (i) has the same purpose and effect as rules or portions of rules suspended under this subsection or (ii) does not substantially address the statement issued under subsection (a), except as otherwise provided in this Section.
- c) After the issuance of a statement under subsection (a), any member of the General Assembly may introduce in the General Assembly a joint resolution stating that the General Assembly desires to discontinue the suspension of effectiveness of a rule or the portion of the rule to which the statement was issued. If the joint resolution is not passed by both houses of the General Assembly within the 180-day period provided in subsection (b) or the statement is not withdrawn, the rule or the portion of the rule shall be considered repealed and the Secretary of State shall immediately remove the rule or portion of a rule from the collection of effective rules.
- d) If a statement is issued under this Section, then, in response to an objection or suggestion of the Joint Committee, the agency may propose changes to the rule, amendment, or repealer or portion of a rule, amendment, or repealer. If the agency proposes changes, it must provide additional notice to the Joint Committee under the same terms and conditions and shall be subject to the same requirements and limitations as those set forth for a second notice period under subsection (c) of Section 5-40.

Section 5-130 Periodic review of existing rules

- a) The Joint Committee shall evaluate the rules of each agency at least once every 5 years. The Joint Committee by rule shall develop a schedule for this periodic

evaluation. In developing this schedule the Joint Committee shall group rules by specified areas to assure the evaluation of similar rules at the same time. The schedule shall include at least the following categories:

- 1) Human resources.
 - 2) Law enforcement.
 - 3) Energy.
 - 4) Environment.
 - 5) Natural resources.
 - 6) Transportation.
 - 7) Public utilities.
 - 8) Consumer protection.
 - 9) Licensing laws.
 - 10) Regulation of occupations.
 - 11) Labor laws.
 - 12) Business regulation.
 - 13) Financial institutions.
 - 14) Government purchasing.
- b) When evaluating rules under this Section, the Joint Committee's review shall include an examination of the following:
- 1) Organizational, structural, and procedural reforms that affect rules or rulemaking.
 - 2) Merger, modification, establishment, or abolition of regulations.
 - 3) Eliminating or phasing out outdated, overlapping, or conflicting regulatory jurisdictions or requirements of general applicability.
 - 4) Economic and budgetary effects.

Section 5-135 Administration of Act

The Joint Committee may adopt rules to administer the provisions of this Act relating to the Joint Committee's responsibilities, powers, and duties under this Article 5.

Section 5-140 Reports to the General Assembly

The Joint Committee shall report its findings, conclusions, and recommendations, including suggested legislation, to the General Assembly by February 1 of each year. The requirement for reporting to the General Assembly shall be satisfied by filing copies of the report with the Speaker, the Minority Leader, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the President, the Minority Leader, and the Secretary of the Senate, and the Legislative Research Unit, as required by Section 3.1 of the General Assembly Organization Act, and filing additional copies with the State Government Report Distribution Center for the General Assembly as required under paragraph (t) of Section 7 of the State Library Act.

Section 5-145 Request for adoption of rules

- a) An agency shall, in accordance with Section 5-35, adopt rules that implement recently enacted legislation of the General Assembly in a timely and expeditious manner.
- b) Any interested person may request an agency to adopt, amend, or repeal a rule. Each agency shall prescribe by rule the procedure for consideration and disposition of the person's request. If, within 30 days after submission of a request, the agency has not initiated rulemaking proceedings in accordance with Section 5-35, the request shall be deemed to have been denied.

Section 5-150 Declaratory rulings

- a) Requests for rulings. Each agency may in its discretion provide by rule for the filing and prompt disposition of petitions or requests for declaratory rulings as to the applicability to the person presenting the petition or request of any statutory provision enforced by the agency or of any rule of the agency. Declaratory rulings shall not be appealable. The agency shall maintain as a public record in the agency's principal office and make available for public inspection and copying any such rulings. The agency shall delete trade secrets or other confidential information from the ruling before making it available.
- b) Overlapping regulations.
 - 1) Any persons subject to a rule imposed by a State agency and to a similar rule imposed by the federal government may petition the agency administering the State rule for a declaratory ruling as to whether compliance with the federal rule will be accepted as compliance with the State rule.
 - 2) If the agency determines that compliance with the federal rule would not satisfy the purposes or relevant provisions of the State law involved, the agency shall so inform the petitioner in writing, stating the reasons for the determination, and may issue a declaratory ruling to that effect.
 - 3) If the agency determines that compliance with the federal rule would satisfy the purposes and relevant provisions of the State law involved but that it would not satisfy the relevant provisions of the State rule involved, the agency shall so inform the petitioner and the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules, and the agency may initiate a rulemaking proceeding in accordance with Section 5-35 to consider revising the rule to accept compliance with the federal rule in a manner that is consistent with the purposes and relevant provisions of the State law.
 - 4) If the agency determines that compliance with the federal rule would satisfy the purposes and relevant provisions of the State law and the State rule involved, the agency shall issue a declaratory ruling indicating its intention to accept compliance with the federal rule as compliance with the State rule and the terms and conditions under which it intends to do so.

Section 5-155 References to this Act

After the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1991, when rules contain references to Sections of this Act as they were numbered before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1991, agencies shall within one year amend those rules to change the references to the Section numbers created by this amendatory Act of 1991. The amendment may be adopted by filing with the Secretary of State for publication in the Illinois Register a notice that lists the precise regulatory citations of the obsolete statutory references that are being revised and the new citation for each. Upon filing a notice, the agency shall also certify to the Secretary of State a copy of each rule that contains an amended citation for the Illinois Administrative Code. All such certified rules shall be adopted and effective immediately upon filing.

Section 5-160 Certain provisions of the Illinois Public Aid Code control over provisions of this Act

In the event that any provisions of this Act are in conflict with the provisions of Section 4-2 of the Illinois Public Aid Code, the provisions of Section 4-2 of the Illinois Public Aid Code shall control.

Section 5-165 Ex parte communications in rulemaking; special government agents.

- a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, this Section applies to ex parte communications made during the rulemaking process.
- b) "Ex parte communication" means any written or oral communication by any person during the rulemaking period that imparts or requests material information or makes a material argument regarding potential action concerning an agency's general, emergency, or peremptory rulemaking under this Act and that is communicated to that agency, the head of that agency, or any other employee of that agency. For purposes of this Section, the rulemaking period begins upon the commencement of the first notice period with respect to general rulemaking under Section 5-40, upon the filing of a notice of emergency rulemaking under Section 5-45, or upon the filing of a notice of rulemaking with respect to peremptory rulemaking under Section 5-50. "Ex parte communication" does not include the following: (i) statements by a person publicly made in a public forum; (ii) statements regarding matters of procedure and practice, such as the format of public comments, the number of copies required, the manner of filing such comments, and the status of a rulemaking proceeding; and (iii) statements made by a State employee of that agency to the agency head or other employee of that agency.
- c) An ex parte communication received by any agency, agency head, or other agency employee shall immediately be reported to that agency's ethics officer by the recipient of the communication and by any other employee of that agency who responds to the communication. The ethics officer shall require that the ex parte communication promptly be made a part of the record of the rulemaking proceeding. The ethics officer shall promptly file the ex parte communication with

the Executive Ethics Commission, including all written communications, all written responses to the communications, and a memorandum prepared by the ethics officer stating the nature and substance of all oral communications, the identity and job title of the person to whom each communication was made, all responses made, the identity and job title of the person making each response, the identity of each person from whom the written or oral ex parte communication was received, the individual or entity represented by that person, any action the person requested or recommended, and any other pertinent information. The disclosure shall also contain the date of any ex parte communication.

- d) Failure to take certain actions under this Section may constitute a violation as provided in Section 5-50 of the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act.

ARTICLE 10. ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

Section 10-5 Rules required for hearings

All agencies shall adopt rules establishing procedures for contested case hearings.

Section 10-10 Components of rules

All agency rules establishing procedures for contested cases shall at a minimum comply with the provisions of this Article 10. In addition, agency rules establishing procedures may include, but need not be limited to, the following components: pre-hearing conferences, representation interview or deposition procedures, default procedures, selection of administrative law judges, the form of the final order, the standard of proof used, which agency official makes the final decision, representation of parties, subpoena request procedures, discovery and protective order procedures, and any review or appeal process within the agency.

Section 10-15 Standard of proof

Unless otherwise provided by law or stated in the agency's rules, the standard of proof in any contested case hearing conducted under this Act by an agency shall be the preponderance of the evidence.

Section 10-20 Qualifications of administrative law judges

All agencies shall adopt rules concerning the minimum qualifications of administrative law judges for contested case hearings. The agency head or an attorney licensed to practice law in Illinois may act as an administrative law judge or panel for an agency without adopting any rules under this Section. These rules may be adopted using the procedures in either Section 5-15 or 5-35.

Section 10-25 Contested cases; notice; hearing

- a) In a contested case, all parties shall be afforded an opportunity for a hearing after reasonable notice. The notice shall be served personally or by certified or

registered mail or as otherwise provided by law upon the parties or their agents appointed to receive service of process and shall include the following:

- 1) A statement of the time, place, and nature of the hearing.
 - 2) A statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the hearing is to be held.
 - 3) A reference to the particular Sections of the substantive and procedural statutes and rules involved.
 - 4) Except where a more detailed statement is otherwise provided for by law, a short and plain statement of the matters asserted, the consequences of a failure to respond, and the official file or other reference number.
 - 5) The names and mailing addresses of the administrative law judge, all parties, and all other persons to whom the agency gives notice of the hearing unless otherwise confidential by law.
- b) An opportunity shall be afforded all parties to be represented by legal counsel and to respond and present evidence and argument.
- c) Unless precluded by law, disposition may be made of any contested case by stipulation, agreed settlement, consent order, or default.

Section 10-30 Disqualification of administrative law judge

- a) The agency head, one or more members of the agency head, or any other person meeting the qualifications set forth by rule under Section 10-20 may be the administrative law judge.
- b) The agency shall provide by rule for disqualification of an administrative law judge for bias or conflict of interest. An adverse ruling, in and of itself, shall not constitute bias or conflict of interest.

Section 10-35 Record in contested cases

- a) The record in a contested case shall include the following:
- 1) All pleadings (including all notices and responses thereto), motions, and rulings.
 - 2) All evidence received.
 - 3) A statement of matters officially noticed.
 - 4) Any offers of proof, objections, and rulings thereon.
 - 5) Any proposed findings and exceptions.
 - 6) Any decision, opinion, or report by the administrative law judge.
 - 7) All staff memoranda or data submitted to the administrative law judge or members of the agency in connection with their consideration of the case that are inconsistent with Section 10-60.
 - 8) Any communication prohibited by Section 10-60.
- No such communication shall form the basis for any finding of fact.
- b) Oral proceedings or any part thereof shall be recorded stenographically or by other means that will adequately insure the preservation of the testimony or oral proceedings and shall be transcribed on the request of any party.

- c) Findings of fact shall be based exclusively on the evidence and on matters officially noticed.

Section 10-40 Rules of evidence; official notice

In contested cases:

- a) Irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious evidence shall be excluded. The rules of evidence and privilege as applied in civil cases in the circuit courts of this State shall be followed. Evidence not admissible under those rules of evidence may be admitted, however, (except where precluded by statute) if it is of a type commonly relied upon by reasonably prudent men in the conduct of their affairs. Objections to evidentiary offers may be made and shall be noted in the record. Subject to these requirements, when a hearing will be expedited and the interests of the parties will not be prejudiced, any part of the evidence may be received in written form.
- b) Subject to the evidentiary requirements of subsection (a) of this Section a party may conduct cross-examination required for a full and fair disclosure of the facts.
- c) Notice may be taken of matters of which the circuit courts of this State may take judicial notice. In addition, notice may be taken of generally recognized technical or scientific facts within the agency's specialized knowledge. Parties shall be notified either before or during the hearing, or by reference in preliminary reports or otherwise, of the material noticed, including any staff memoranda or data, and they shall be afforded an opportunity to contest the material so noticed. The agency's experience, technical competence, and specialized knowledge may be utilized in the evaluation of the evidence.

Section 10-45 Proposal for decision

Except where otherwise expressly provided by law, when in a contested case a majority of the officials of the agency who are to render the final decision has not heard the case or read the record, the decision, if adverse to a party to the proceeding other than the agency, shall not be made until a proposal for decision is served upon the parties and an opportunity is afforded to each party adversely affected to file exceptions and to present a brief and, if the agency so permits, oral argument to the agency officials who are to render the decision. The proposal for decision shall contain a statement of the reasons therefor and of each issue of fact or law necessary to the proposed decision and shall be prepared by the persons who conducted the hearing or one who has read the record.

Section 10-50 Decisions and orders

- a) A final decision or order adverse to a party (other than the agency) in a contested case shall be in writing or stated in the record. A final decision shall include findings of fact and conclusions of law, separately stated. Findings of fact, if set forth in statutory language, shall be accompanied by a concise and explicit statement of the underlying facts supporting the findings. If, in accordance with

agency rules, a party submitted proposed findings of fact, the decision shall include a ruling upon each proposed finding. Parties or their agents appointed to receive service of process shall be notified either personally or by registered or certified mail of any decision or order. Upon request a copy of the decision or order shall be delivered or mailed forthwith to each party and to his attorney of record.

- b) All agency orders shall specify whether they are final and subject to the Administrative Review Law.
- c) A decision by any agency in a contested case under this Act shall be void unless the proceedings are conducted in compliance with the provisions of this Act relating to contested cases, except to the extent those provisions are waived under Section 10-70 and except to the extent the agency has adopted its own rules for contested cases as authorized in Section 1-5.

Section 10-55 Expenses and attorney's fees

- a) In any contested case initiated by any agency that does not proceed to court for judicial review and on any issue where a court does not have jurisdiction to make an award of litigation expenses under Section 2-611 of the Civil Practice Law, any allegation made by the agency without reasonable cause and found to be untrue shall subject the agency making the allegation to the payment of the reasonable expenses, including reasonable attorney's fees, actually incurred in defending against that allegation by the party against whom the case was initiated. A claimant may not recover litigation expenses when the parties have executed a settlement agreement that, while not stipulating liability or violation, requires the claimant to take correction action or pay a monetary sum.
- b) The claimant shall make a demand for litigation expenses to the agency. If the claimant is dissatisfied because of the agency's failure to make any award or because of the insufficiency of the agency's award, the claimant may petition the Court of Claims for the amount deemed owed. If allowed any recovery by the Court of Claims, the claimant shall also be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees and the reasonable expenses incurred in making a claim for the expenses incurred in the administrative action. The Court of Claims may reduce the amount of the litigation expenses to be awarded under this Section, or deny an award, to the extent that the claimant engaged in conduct during the course of the proceeding that unduly and unreasonably protracted the final resolution of the matter in controversy.
- c) In any case in which a party has any administrative rule invalidated by a court for any reason, including but not limited to the agency's exceeding its statutory authority or the agency's failure to follow statutory procedures in the adoption of the rule, the court shall award the party bringing the action the reasonable expenses of the litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.

Section 10-60 Ex parte communications

- a) Except in the disposition of matters that agencies are authorized by law to entertain or dispose of on an ex parte basis, agency heads, agency employees, and administrative law judges shall not, after notice of hearing in a contested case or licensing to which the procedures of a contested case apply under this Act, communicate, directly or indirectly, in connection with any issue of fact, with any person or party, or in connection with any other issue with any party or the representative of any party, except upon notice and opportunity for all parties to participate.
- b) However, an agency member may communicate with other members of the agency, and an agency member or administrative law judge may have the aid and advice of one or more personal assistants.
- c) An ex parte communication received by any agency head, agency employee, or administrative law judge shall be made a part of the record of the pending matter, including all written communications, all written responses to the communications, and a memorandum stating the substance of all oral communications and all responses made and the identity of each person from whom the ex parte communication was received.
- d) Communications regarding matters of procedure and practice, such as the format of pleadings, number of copies required, manner of service, and status of proceedings, are not considered ex parte communications under this Section.

Section 10-65 Licenses

- a) When any licensing is required by law to be preceded by notice and an opportunity for a hearing, the provisions of this Act concerning contested cases shall apply.
- b) When a licensee has made timely and sufficient application for the renewal of a license or a new license with reference to any activity of a continuing nature, the existing license shall continue in full force and effect until the final agency decision on the application has been made unless a later date is fixed by order of a reviewing court.
- c) Except as provided in Section 1-17 of the Department of Natural Resources Act, an application for the renewal of a license or a new license shall include the applicant's social security number. Each agency shall require the licensee to certify on the application form, under penalty of perjury, that he or she is not more than 30 days delinquent in complying with a child support order. Every application shall state that failure to so certify shall result in disciplinary action, and that making a false statement may subject the licensee to contempt of court. The agency shall notify each applicant or licensee who acknowledges a delinquency or who, contrary to his or her certification, is found to be delinquent or who after receiving notice, fails to comply with a subpoena or warrant relating to a paternity or a child support proceeding, that the agency intends to take disciplinary action. Accordingly, the agency shall provide written notice of the

facts or conduct upon which the agency will rely to support its proposed action and the applicant or licensee shall be given an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with the provisions of the Act concerning contested cases. Any delinquency in complying with a child support order can be remedied by arranging for payment of past due and current support. Any failure to comply with a subpoena or warrant relating to a paternity or child support proceeding can be remedied by complying with the subpoena or warrant. Upon a final finding of delinquency or failure to comply with a subpoena or warrant, the agency shall suspend, revoke, or refuse to issue or renew the license. In cases in which the Department of Healthcare and Family Services (formerly Department of Public Aid) has previously determined that an applicant or a licensee is more than 30 days delinquent in the payment of child support and has subsequently certified the delinquency to the licensing agency, and in cases in which a court has previously determined that an applicant or licensee has been in violation of the Non-Support Punishment Act for more than 60 days, the licensing agency shall refuse to issue or renew or shall revoke or suspend that person's license based solely upon the certification of delinquency made by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services (formerly Department of Public Aid) or the certification of violation made by the court. Further process, hearings, or redetermination of the delinquency or violation by the licensing agency shall not be required. The licensing agency may issue or renew a license if the licensee has arranged for payment of past and current child support obligations in a manner satisfactory to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services (formerly Department of Public Aid) or the court. The licensing agency may impose conditions, restrictions, or disciplinary action upon that license.

- d) Except as provided in subsection (c), no agency shall revoke, suspend, annul, withdraw, amend materially, or refuse to renew any valid license without first giving written notice to the licensee of the facts or conduct upon which the agency will rely to support its proposed action and an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with the provisions of this Act concerning contested cases. At the hearing, the licensee shall have the right to show compliance with all lawful requirements for the retention, continuation, or renewal of the license. If, however, the agency finds that the public interest, safety, or welfare imperatively requires emergency action, and if the agency incorporates a finding to that effect in its order, summary suspension of a license may be ordered pending proceedings for revocation or other action. Those proceedings shall be promptly instituted and determined.
- e) Any application for renewal of a license that contains required and relevant information, data, material, or circumstances that were not contained in an application for the existing license shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (a).

Section 10-70 Waiver

Compliance with any or all of the provisions of this Act concerning contested cases may be waived by written stipulation of all parties.

ARTICLE 15. SEVERABILITY AND EFFECTIVE DATE**Section 15-5 Severability**

If any provision of this Act or the application of any provision of this Act to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the Act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and for this purpose the provisions of this Act are severable.

Section 15-10 Effective date

This Act takes effect upon becoming law.

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LEGISLATIVE PRINTING UNIT ORDER 59968
FEBRUARY • 2010

COPIES PRINTED..... 100
TOTAL COST..... \$379.74
COST PER COPY \$3.80